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THE TIYYA DIALECT



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PRICE

MARAJ UNIVERSITY



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PREFACE

The present work is my dissertation for Ph. D., submitted to the University of Kerala in 1969 and accepted for award of the Degree early in 1971. The work attempts to describe in detail the language of the Tiyyas, a socially backward community in Kerala. Obviously, it is a caste dialect of Malayalam. It may be noted in this connection that caste continues as the major decisive factor in social stratification in Kerala.

The description of the dialect is presented under three heads: Phonemics, Morphophonemics and Morphemics. Under Phonemics the segmental phonemes and their contrasts are given first. This is followed by allophonic distribution, phonotactics and syllabic features. Suprasegmental analysis also form part of Phonemics. Under Morphophonemics the sandhi changes are discussed. Morphemics deals with the grammatical categories: Verbs, Defective Verbs, Appellatives Nouns and Clitics. An analysis of the phrase formations also has been attempted. The description is preceded by an introduction explicating the Socio-cultural background of the Tiyya community, the dialect area and the techniques of investigation. Sample texts and vocabulary items are given as appendices.

The research which led to this dissertation was guided by Dr. V.I. Subramoniam, Head of the Department of Linguistics, University of Kerala. I acknowledge my indebtedness to him for every merit found in this work.

It was most kind of the Madurai University to undertake the publication of this work. I do hope this will serve as a useful reference book to the students of language in general and those of dialectology in particular.

Madurai,
10th Dec., 76.

C. J. ROY

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INTRODUCTION

0.1.1 The two best known and most widely used media of language are the spoken and the written (aural and visual). Of these the former is not only of exceptional importance but it is also the basis on which all other media are constructed¹. Dialectology came to be instituted in the course of the end of the last century as a study of the distribution of language based on its spoken form. In the past half a century the study of the spoken form of language has been actively pursued in a number of countries and as a direct outcome of the hard and patient work done by researchers in this field it has come to occupy a respectable place among the branches of Linguistic Sciences.

0.1.2 In India, Dialect studies have been, in a broad sense, initiated by G. A. Grierson² who collected evidences to understand the linguistic situation in India and to group the regional speeches into families of language such as the Austric, Tibeto-Chinese, Indo-European and the Dravidian. His work 'The Linguistic Survey of India' completed in 1927 is a storehouse of information and has proved useful in that it gave an impetus to those interested in the field. The Census Reports of India still follow the system of classification of languages adopted by Grierson though they keep a residue of unclassified languages.³

0.1.3 Studies of the dialects of the Dravidian languages including Malayalam have been carried out on a modest scale by a few scholars. The existence of dialect variations in Malayalam has been noted, though not rigorously, by earlier scholars and researchers from the beginning of this century. K. Goda Varma and L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar in their works 'Kerala bhashavijnaniyam' and 'A Primer of Malayalam Phonology' respectively, have pointed out some aspects of the dialectal variations of Malayalam. The Malayalam-English

Dictionary by Herman Gundert and the Malayalam Lexicon compiled by P.N. Kunhan Pillal give a sizable number of regional vocabulary items. But they are limited to lexical units.

The Pilot Project conducted a few years back for the Survey of the Pulaya dialect has thrown more light on this linguistic aspect. In addition to regional dialects caste and social dialects as well as the tribal dialects also provide ample scope for study. Recently, V.I. Subramoniam, M.V. Sreedhar, and a few others have attempted rigorous analyses of some dialects⁴. However, many a dialect yet remain unexplored.

0.1.4 The present work is an attempt to describe a caste dialect. The caste, the dialect of which is analysed is the Tiyyas; numerically the most important among the socially and educationally backward classes of people in Kerala.⁵

The study is restricted to the two northernmost Districts of Kerala, Cannanore and Calicut. The two Districts together constitute a major portion of the old Malabar District.

0.2.1 The Tiyyas constitute the largest subcaste of the Hindu community in Malabar. In the general social status and for all practical purposes they are considered equals to the Ezhavas in Southern Kerala and Chovas in Central Kerala. The different names are usually taken as synonyms. The numerical strength of this community is estimated as more than 20% of the total population.

The people grouped under this caste are found spread all over the State, extending from the lofty hills in the East to the lowlying seashores in the West. Their traditional occupation is toddy tapping; but the majority of them live by cultivating the land, by taking services as domestics and by following various trades.

0-2-2 The origin of the Tiyyas is shrowded in mystery. Traditionally they are supposed to have migrated to the west coast from Ceylon during the first and second century A. D. Logan dates this migration to sixth century A. D⁶. The names, Tiyya and Ezhava are usually derived from "dwipu" and "ezha". The former means island and the latter refers to Ceylon.

The theory of migration of Tiyyas from Ceylon has been welcomed by many of the Tiyya leaders. They point out that this migration of their forefathers at a time when crossing the ocean was an impossibility gives ample proof for the initiative and hardworking nature of their community

H. A. Stewart has expressed the view that the connecting link between the word "dwiipam" and "Tiyya" survives in the caste name "diivas" a community in South Kanara. Supporting his view Bishop Caldwell has pointed out that the general and natural course of migration would doubtlessly be from the mainland to the island though there may occasionally have been reflexional waves in the earliest times as there were certainly later on. Elamkulam Kunhan Pillai in his study on Kerala and Tulunad relationship has made it clear that upto 14th century A. D. the area of Kerala extended upto Mangalore in the north, the point which formed the northern border of Tulunad which comprises the South Kanara District. Combining these views C. M. S. Chandra assumes in his work 'Kaliyattam' that the origin of the Tiyyas is from Tulunad. He lists many of the customs common among the Tulu Tiyyas and the Tiyyas of Malabar. Kadiroor

Veeran - also called Mannaattu Mannappan -
Parasinikatavu Muttappan, Vayanaattu Pulavan - also

called Tontaccan are popular heroes in both the areas, where they are honoured as semi-gods and their glories sung in teyyas.⁷ Yet another view on the origin of Tiyyas is that they are the aborigines of Kerala. The following are the points raised in support of this view:

1. The names of Tiyya and Ezhava may be derived from tuyyam and eeli respectively. 'Tuyyum' is a corrupt form of tuncam which means top and 'eeli' is a form found in early Malayalam literary works meaning mountain. It is not unlikely that in the early days 'Tiyyas' and 'Ezhavas' were general terms referring to the whole people of Kerala as is the word 'Malayaali' today.⁸
2. The bodily features, language, customs and manners deserve special attention when we enter into the life and history of any community. If these are basically the same in different groups, it has to be assumed that they have a common origin and were differentiated later owing to different reasons. The Tiyyas in Kerala have enough in common, with any other communities in Kerala inclusive of the Namputiris in their bodily features, language and customs the differences being a result of the difference in their hard ways of life.⁹
3. It is pointed out that Buddhism and Jainism had found a place in Kerala from very early days of their inception of which the former became well established and gathered support among the rulers and the ruled alike. The only manuscript of 'Manjusrimulakalpa', the sacred work on Buddhism was unearthed from Kerala. Asoka's inscription on the Girnar rock in Gujerat, the Shabbas Garhi inscription and other Buddhist records, the numerous

temples with Sastha idols and festivals connected with Buddha bear testimony to this spread of Buddhism in Kerala. ¹⁰

It is possible that the social and political changes which took place in Kerala during and after the Perumal rule led to the fading out of Buddhism and the dominance of Hinduism. Those of the aborigines who accepted the Hindu faith were rewarded with concessions in the form of money, land, titles and other favours while those who resisted it were most cruelly dealt with. At a later stage in a bid to wipe Buddhism completely off the land, everything found in it as a source of attraction to the masses was incorporated into Hinduism. Buddha was renamed Sastha and accepted as one of the gods. But the condition of those who remained as ardent followers of Buddhism did not change. Even though they accepted Hinduism they were treated as an inferior sect. It may be assumed that the Tiyyas are their descendants.

0.2.3 Though the Tiyyas and Ezhavas are generally treated as one and the same, there exists some difference between them in their social status. Social regulations kept Ezhavas in Travancore and Cochin in a position of marked inferiority more prominent than that of the Tiyyas in Malabar. In a monster memorandum submitted to the Maharaja of Travancore by 10,000 signatories detailing certain of their grievances the following reference to the Tiyyas is made. ¹¹

“Worse than all, there is not a single representative of Tiyya community holding any Government appointment on Rs. 5/- or upwards a month in the State though intelligent and educated men are not wanting among them; whereas several of their

castemen in Malabar have been advanced to some of the highest offices of the uncovenanted civil service open to the natives of India."

The Tiyyas consider themselves as a caste superior to the Ezhavas. They look down on the Ezhavas and until recently repudiated any relationship with them. Further more, there was practically no mixing among Tiyyas and Ezhavas. Where there were Tiyyas there were no Ezhavas and vice versa. Inter-marriage between Tiyyas and Ezhavas also was normally not allowed. Many of the customs and manners practised by the Tiyyas are very much similar to those of the Brahmins and Nairs of Northern Kerala. Customarily it is the women of 'Paanan' (Malayan), 'Pulluvan' or Parava caste who serve as midwives to Brahmins, Nairs and Tiyyas. The customs followed after child birth and during marriage are more or less the same. 'Kalasamaatal' is the first religious ceremony for a new born babe. The 'Paana' or 'Pulluva' midwife sits with her face turned towards the east by the side of an oil lamp and bowl filled with chaffed rice, places the child in her lap and after offering prayers to her favourite gods gives the child drops of tender coconut water touched with gold. The 'talikettu' system which existed till very recently is another custom common to Tiyyas, Nairs and Namputiris. The ear ornament worn by Namputiris and Tiyyas especially on the marriage day is of the same type and referred to by the same name 'ciRRu'. The rule that only after wearing the 'ciRRu, the bridegroom shall perform the other marriage ceremonies also is common to Tiyyas and Namputiris. The system of 'vannaattimaaRRu' or changing to newly washed clothes after menstruation, and death ceremonies also are common to them.

0.2.4 The following extract from 'Progressive Travancore' gives a vivid picture of the social structure of Kerala :

“ No less diversified are the strata of the society than the physical features of the country. The same terrace — like lie of the land is discernible in the disposition of the several social layers. The family of giant fallen cliffs has its social counterparts of crushed and crumbling privileged classes. There are isolated hills of exclusive castes; the ancient table land of aristocracy with its forest reserves of vested interest; the smiling vales of toiling peasantry the low marshes of the submerged classes.....”.¹²

The 'submerged classes' to which the author refers to includes the Tiyyas. The 'Cochin Tribes and Castes' by L. K. Ananthakrishna Aiyar throws light on the pathetic condition in which they were even at the dawn of this century:

“ If a chogan or Ezhava dare to pollute a Nayar by approaching nearer than the prescribed distance, he was at liberty to cut him down. They were not permitted to enter within a native court of justice as they might pollute the judges who were members of higher castes. They cannot approach brahmin houses or temples, nor can they pass through brahmin villages in Palghat. They are not allowed to take water from the wells of high caste men.....”

The Travancore State Manuel of Nagamiah states:

“ On account of the prejudices and exclusiveness of caste, the Government and private schools were shut against the backward classes while religious scruples prevented them from joining the Mission Schools. Thus for long years they remained without receiving the rudiments of education.”¹³

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0.2.5 A few instances which make clear the then Governments' attitude towards this community are given below: ¹⁴

In 1891 certain Ezhavas of Kayamkulam applied for admission of their children to the English School there and the following was the endorsement they received in reply from the Superintendent of the District Schools.

Endorsement No. 217, dated 7th February, 1891 on Petition dated 19th Makaram, 1066 from certain Ezhavas of Kayamkulam: —

The undersigned regrets the children of their community cannot, for the present be admitted to the Government English school at Kayamkulam.

(Sd/—) J. A. DUTHIE, M.A.
Superintendent of District
Schools.

The reason for refusing admission in such cases was that the people of other communities objected to it as is found in the following endorsement received in reply to an application:

Office of the Inspector of Schools,
Southern Range, Camp: Sucheendram.
21st April, 1895.

Endorsement on petition dated 27th Meenam 1670 from P. M. Raman of Kadaikavoor. The petitioner is informed that he cannot be admitted to the Attingal English School as the people here object to have one of his class admitted in the school.

(Sd/—) P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR
Inspector of Schools.

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- 0.2.6 During the past half a century the situation has considerably changed. The credit for this goes mainly to the socio-religious movement S. N. D. P. Yogam started in 1903 by Narayana Guru, the spiritual leader of this community. Under his guidance there was a general awakening and signs of active advancement. No Government and no force can go very much against public opinion and as such the conditions of this community have considerably improved. In educational, cultural, political and all other fields of social activities they have established their place proving themselves equal to any other community. Even so, caste prejudice, or the general feeling of inferiority, of the community still persists and the lower income group is even now subject to very many of the caste disabilities which this community had to bear for long.
- 0.3.1 The area under study comprises the two Northern Districts of Kerala namely, Cannanore and Calicut popularly known as Malabar. Though the area had been politically separated from the rest of Kerala for sometime they are identical with other parts of Kerala by their geographical proximity and historical continuity, which is also attested by social system and institutions. On the eastern side, the region is bounded by a chain of mountains which break off into elevations of every variety gradually sloping westward to the level of low country covered with an abundance of superb forests, washed by large and fine rivers which often expanding into lakes enrich the cocount gardens or the cultivated fields on their banks. In the west the whole region is bordered by an extensive sea coast. The diverse physical conditions compel nature to be boundlessly beautiful.
- 0.3.2. The two Districts together have an area of 4,761.5 sq. miles¹⁵. The total population of the two Districts is 4,397,483. The percentage of women is slightly higher than that of the men. The vast majority of the people live in rural areas.

The area and distribution of population of the two Districts are given in the following Tables:

| District | Area in sq.miles. | Population | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| Cannanore | | | | |
| Rural | 2,116.2 | 725,325 | 754,852 | 1,480,177 |
| Urban | 75.1 | 149,342 | 150,775 | 300,117 |
| Total | 2,191.3 | 874,667 | 905,627 | 1,780,294 |
| Calicut | | | | |
| Rural | 2,509.5 | 1,083,556 | 1,101,126 | 2,184,682 |
| Urban | 60.7 | 217,418 | 215,089 | 432,507 |
| Total | 2,570.2 | 1,300,974 | 1,316,215 | 2,617,189 |

The rural areas may further be classified on the basis of population as follows:

| District | Villages with population | | | | Total |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | Less than 2,000 | 2,000 to 4,999 | 5,000 to 9,999 | 10,000 and above | |
| Cannanore | 31 | 72 | 96 | 36 | 235 |
| Calicut | 33 | 74 | 101 | 44 | 310 |

There are no compact villages or towns in Malabar, except along the seacoast, which are generally inhabited by Muslims and Fishermen. The principal towns or ports are Tellicherry, Calicut, Cannanore and Ponnany. Families live apart from each other in separate houses, usually built in two storeys even though small. The houses are kept neat and tidy. Every house is situated in a separate compound which has trees growing in it.

Much of the land is left uncultivated in the hilly areas. Large paddy fields are found specially in the low lying areas. In several places paddy and yam are cultivated in rotation, obviously for a better yield in paddy crop. The main produces of the region are coconut, arecanut and cashewnut. With the migration of the southerners in the last few decades more land has been brought under cultivation and plantations of cardamom, rubber and other hill produce are springing up in the Wynad areas. One of the world's biggest opium estates is situated in the Cannanore District. Malabar copra is acknowledged to be the best in the world. Being wholly sun dried it yields a higher percentage of oil than that of Ceylon, West Africa or Philippines where artificial drying has to be often resorted to, owing to the uncertainty of the weather.

0.3.3 The three main religions in the two Districts are Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.

The Hindus form the largest single community in the area. As elsewhere in India the community is organised on the basis of castes and sub-castes.

Muslims form the next numerically large community. The muslims of this area are generally known as Mappilas. There is a view that the Mappilas are a mixed race of Arabs and the natives.

Christians of this area believe the visit of Apostle Thomas and his pursuing ministration in Malabar a historical verity, a title to the undisputed ancient character of their church.

The distribution of the population on the basis of religion is as follows:

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| District | Population | Hindus | Muslims | Christians |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Cannanore | 1,780,294 | 1,237,254 | 418,832 | 123,575 |
| Calicut | 2,617,189 | 1,386,112 | 1,118,851 | 110,874 |

0.3.4 The percentage of literacy and education in the dialect area is given below:

Percentage of literate and educated

| District | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Cannanore | 50.36 | 29.00 | 39.47 | 59.75 | 40.88 | 50.27 |
| Calicut | 49.26 | 28.20 | 38.65 | 60.53 | 40.61 | 50.62 |

0.3.5 The early history of the area is lost in obscurity. During the first few decades of the 9th century A. D. which constituted the golden period in the history of Kerala, this area also had a glorious time as part of the Kulasekhara empire. (800-1192 A. D) Trade flourished and there were several merchant guilds contributing to the general economic stability of the people and playing an important role in public life. Details of this period are available from old literature, travelogues and inscriptions. The area had consistently been under the influence of foreigners. The Arabs had started trade with Kerala long before the spread of Islam in this country. They became a strong force after Calicut attained a position of pre-eminence as a trading centre. During the 13th century Kerala's export of pepper, cardamom and textiles which were very much in demand in Europe were shipped from the Calicut port. The foreign travellers who visited Kerala in the 14th and 15th centuries have testified to the

commercial glory of Calicut and the predominance of Muslims there. The Arabs who obtained the monopoly of the export were given complete freedom to propagate their faith. After establishing themselves as a trading power, they even contracted marriage alliances with native women which resulted in cultural and linguistic blending. Vasco De Gama landed at Calicut on 27th May, 1498, initiating a new era of strenuous wars and upheavals. The Portugese were followed by the Dutch, the French and the English. Each of these in its attempt towards attainment of dominance added to the misery of the people. Their dominance had their effects too. It is recorded, in the Report of the Malabar Marriage Commission, 1894, that

“ in the early days of British rule the Tiyya woman incurred no social disgrace by consorting with Europeans and upto the last generation. If the Sudra girl could boast of her Brahman lover, the Tiyya girl could show more substantial benefits from her alliance with a white man of the ruling race. ”

L. K. Anantha Krishna Aiyar also supports this view though he points out that this union is looked upon with contempt by the respectable class of people and by the orthodox community, and that women of respectable families do not enter into such connection with Europeans. The introduction of English education and the improvement of transport and communication facilities also had some effect though not much as in the case of the upper castes.

Invasion from Mysore deserves special mention. Unlike the attacks from other outside forces experienced earlier, the attacks from Mysore were not limited to the towns and sea ports and affected even the remote villages. The first of these attacks was in 1756—1757,

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under the leadership of Mukhdum Sahib. In 1766 and 1773 Hyder Ali invaded the area. In 1788, Tippu conquered Malabar. After his conquest he made an attempt to change the native customs and manners. The people continued to be defiant and Tippu made use of his army to effect forcible conversion of the people to Islam. ¹⁶

John Butchmann writes on these events as follows:

“During this period of total anarchy the number of Mappilas was greatly increased, multitudes of Hindus were circumcised by force, and many of the lower orders were converted.” ¹⁷

Between 1836 and 1898 there were frequent outbreaks of the rebellion of the Mappilas which resulted in conversions of Hindus, though not to a great extent. The out break in 1921 was a violent one and there was a total break down of law and order, followed by large scale arson, looting, massacre and forcible conversion. Immigration from Travancore to Malabar has been a regular feature early from the beginning of this century. The large areas of virgin lands in the hilly interior areas were the source of attraction for this immigration. Majority of the immigrants were Christians from central Travancore area. Many of the Central and State Government employees working in these areas are from outside Malabar. Their presence and influence also have their impacts on the linguistic and cultural aspects of the area.

0.3.6 The dialect area's present administrative shape is part of the State reorganisation in 1956, according to which the erstwhile Malabar District excluding the islands of Leccadives and Minicoy formed a part of the Kerala State. On 1--1--1957 the area was demarcated into two

Districts, namely, Cannanore and Calicut. The Cannanore District consisted of the newly formed Kasargode, Hosdurg, Taliparamba, Cannanore, Kottayam, North Wynad and South Wynad Taluks. The Taluks under the Calicut District were Badagara, Quilandy, Calicut, Ernad and Tirur. On 15—3—1957, the jurisdiction of the south Wynad Taluk was transferred from Cannanore District to Calicut District. On 1—7—1958, the Kottayam Taluk in Cannanore District was renamed as Tellicherry Taluk.

0.4.1 The data for analysis have been collected from two villages, one from each District. The points of investigation were fixed after a preliminary survey to know the nature and spread of dialect features peculiar to the community and area. The village selected in Cannanore District is Chempilode, eight miles east of Cannanore town with little traces of urbanisation. The majority of the people in the area are agriculturists or agricultural labourers, some are weavers, a few traders and others of other occupations. The only educational institutions in the village are two lower primary schools and the only Government Offices are the Panchayat Office and an Experimental Post Office. The village selected in Calicut also is of the same type, its condition being worse. The only educational institution in the village is a Lower Primary School, and it has no Government office. This village is twelve miles away from the Calicut town.

Arrangements were made for accommodation with natives of the village to get a closer understanding of their social life and to familiarise with their speech habits in different contexts. After getting settled down in the points and after acquiring an overall picture of dialect forms in each area work on elicitation of the data began.

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0.4.2 Two informants were engaged at each point, one of them to act as the chief informant and the other as an auxiliary. The qualities prescribed for the informants were as follows:

Chief informants:

1. Must be natives permanently settled in the area.
2. Must be of the age limit 40-50.
3. Must have minimum travel experience.
4. Must be possessing minimum formal education; in no case not above primary level.
5. Must be of the agricultural or toddy tapping occupation.
6. Must be co-operative, intelligent and physically fit.

Auxiliary informants:

1. Must be natives permanently settled in the area.
2. Must be of the age limit 40-50 or slightly lower.
3. Must have more travel experience than the chief informant.
4. Must have better schooling than the chief informant.
5. Must be co-operative intelligent and possess the ability to understand and help in eliciting the common forms of expression.

After a thorough search the following persons were employed as the informants:

Cannanore:**1. Chief:**

Name : K. V. Kunhampu
 Age : 45
 Travel experience : very limited
 Schooling : 3rd Standard
 Occupation : Agriculture
 Other qualities : intelligent and co-operative

2. Auxiliary:

Name : P. Krishnan
 Age : 35
 Travel experience : Have travelled upto Ernakulam in the South.
 Schooling : 6th Standard
 Occupation : nil
 Other qualities : good

Calicut:**1. Chief:**

Name : K. P. Choyi
 Age : 44
 Travel experience : limited
 Schooling : 4th Standard
 Occupation : Agricultural labourer
 Other qualities : satisfactory

2. Auxiliary:

Name : V. Gopalan
 Age : 40

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Travel experience : In and around the District
Schooling : 4th Standard
Occupation : Milkman
Other qualities : satisfactory

It was the chief informant's duty to supply the exact forms he uses in normal speech for the items supplied to him in the form of questions, explanatory descriptions, pictures, actions or actual objects. The Auxiliary informant was to help him in understanding the questions put to him and to correct him whenever he gives a form which is artificial or abnormal.

0.4.3 As points of reference, two lists of items, one consisting of free forms and another consisting of declensions, phrases, sentences and a sample text were made use of. The number of items in these lists totalled to nearly three thousand. New items including vocabulary and sample texts were added to this whenever found necessary for incorporating the various dialectal features.

0.4.4 Elicitation of the data was done in three stages. First, the data was collected from Chempilode. In eliciting the data monolingual approach was adopted. Standard dialect used by the investigator seemed to affect the informant's reaction and as such it was avoided as far as possible. The auxiliary informant proved of much help in this respect. The idea contained in each word in the list was first explained and the responses were noted on sheets of paper.

An Indian-made portable Butoba Tape recorder was used as an aid in elicitation. At first, forms given by the informant were simultaneously recorded on tapes and played back to the informant to enable him to judge whether he has given the normal forms he uses

or not. But this method could not be continued for long as it was highly time consuming. To take down in broad phonetic script, the forms given by the informant and when a sizeable number of forms are available to record them was the method normally adopted. Along with this, a transcription in the Malayalam script also was made for the convenience of the auxiliary informant who served as a prompter to the informant during recording. The interviews with the informants were usually held in two sessions per day, each session lasting to not less than two hours. The total period of time taken for investigation in the first instance is three months in each area.

On the basis of the data thus obtained a preliminary analysis was attempted. The analysis was found defective in that some of the possible grammatical categories were either missing or not adequately exemplified necessitating a Second trip to the dialect area.

The experience gained from the earlier trip proved to be of use in the Second trip.

0.4.5 The description presented in this dissertation is based on the material collected and the information gathered as noted above. Variations from the description given may occasionally be found. A survey is more like a census — a census of rather specialised kind which tells us how many of the speakers are there in whom there are more than chance correlation in the speech habits in question. The divergences can be correlated with regional and social factors and their study constitute one of the links between anthropological and sociological analysis.

0.4.6 The Tiyya dialect differs considerably from the standard Malayalam. The following differences deserve special mention and may be treated as the salient features of this dialect.

1. The absence of aspirated stops.
2. The absence of palatal retroflex fricative / ɟ /
retroflex fricative / s / and velar fricative / h /
3. The free variation between / v / and / b /
4. The absence of short and long vowel contrasts in word final position and the existence of rising terminal as the decisive phoneme in vocatives and interrogative forms.
5. The extra prominence of syllables.
6. The occurrence of / -Ra / or / -Re / and / -a /
or / -e / as genitive markers instead of /ute/.
7. The occurrence of completive markers / -ini /
and / -ikki / with past markers.
8. The occurrence of a number of fused phrase units.
9. The formal and semantic difference in lexical items.

It may be noted that in the northernmost part of the Cannanore District, namely, the Kasargode area bordering on the Mysore State, the difference from the literary Malayalam is much more acute while in the North and South Wynads which have recent settlements of people from southern regions many of these differences are not found.

0.4.7 The phonological and grammatical survey of the dialect presented here has the following objectives:

1. To provide materials which may be useful in preparing a thorough historical grammar of Malayalam on linguistic principles.
2. To enrich the lexicon by supplying dialect forms.

3. To provide material for a detailed comparison of regional, caste and social dialects.

0.4.8 In the course of this investigation, I have received considerable help from several sources.

M.K. Padmanabhan Vaidyar, and Vappanottu Kelukutty provided me with accommodation in their homes throughout my period of stay in Chempilode and Kalarikkanti respectively and treated me as a member of their family. K. V. Kunhampu, K. P. Choyi, P. Krishnan and V. Gopalan extended to me whole-hearted co-operation in their capacity as informants. Ibrahimkutty, Karunan, Kumaran Raya ra kandi Kunhiraaman Nair, Kuttikrishnan Nair, Savita, Suseela, Srimati and a host of other friends in Chempilode and Kalarikkandi helped me in the success for completion of this pleasant task. They are my good friends.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Abl. | Ablative |
| Acc. | Accusative |
| A. N. | Appellative Noun |
| A. R. P. | Appellative Relative Participle. |
| Aux. | Auxiliary |
| A. V. P. | Appellative Verbal Participle |
| C. | Consonant |
| Cau. | Causative |
| Cl. | Clitic |
| Comp. | Completive |
| Cond. | Conditional |
| Dat. | Dative |
| D: N. | Derived Noun |
| D. Pl. | Double Flural |
| Fem. | Feminine |
| F. T. | Future tense |
| Gen. | Genitive |
| G. Pl. | Gender Plural |
| Imp | Imperative |
| Inf. | Infinitive |
| L. M. | Link morph |
| Loc. | Locative |
| Masc. | Masculine |
| N. | Nucleus; Noun |

| | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| Neg | Negative |
| N. G. Pl. | Nongender Plural |
| N. G. Sg. | Nongender Singular |
| Nu. | Numeral |
| Ord. | Ordinal |
| P. D. | Purpose Denotative |
| Pot. | Potential |
| Pr. T. | Present tense |
| P. T. | Past tense |
| Pl. | Plural |
| R. P. | Relative Participle |
| S. | Syllable |
| Sg. | Singular |
| Soc. | Sociative |
| St. | Stem |
| Tr. | Transitive |
| V. | Vowel |
| Vb. | Verb |
| Voc. | Vocative |
| V. P | Verbal Participle |

SYMBOLS

| | |
|-----|---|
| [] | encloses a phonetic transcriptin |
| / / | encloses a phonemic transcription |
| ⋮ ⋮ | encloses a morphophonemic transcription |
| { } | encloses a morpheme |
| [] | indicates that the order of items enclosed is to be kept constant |
| S | phonologically conditioned alternation |
| 8 | morphologically conditioned alternation |
| ∇ | becomes |
| ≠ ≠ | word juncture |
| () | encloses optional unit |
| (/) | indicates free variation |
| ~ | nasalisation |
| ϕ | Zero |
| - | open juncture |
| + | with; close juncture; addition |
| ± | with or without |
| / | or |
| | level terminal |
| ↑ | rising terminal |
| ↓ | falling terminal |
| ‘ ’ | encloses glosses |

1. PHONEMICS

1.0. Phonemic Inventory:

This dialect has thirtynine phonemes of which thirty are segmental and nine suprasegmental. The segmental phonemes consist of five vowels, twenty-four consonants and length. Two junctures, four pitch levels and three terminals constitute the suprasegmental phonemes.

1.1. Segmental Phonemes:

1.1.1. Vowels:

The vowel phonemes of this dialect are / i /, / e /, / a /, / o / and / u /, the tongue and lip positions of which are as follows:

| Vowel | Tongue Height | Tongue Horizontal position | Lip position |
|-------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| / i / | high | front | unrounded |
| / e / | mid | front | unrounded |
| / a / | low | central | unrounded |
| / o / | mid | back | rounded |
| / u / | high | back | rounded |

The vowels may be classified as follows:

1) On the basis of the tongue height:

| | |
|------|---|
| High | 2 |
| Mid | 2 |
| Low | 1 |

2) On the basis of the tongue horizontal position:

| | |
|---------|---|
| Front | 2 |
| Central | 1 |
| Back | 2 |

3) On the basis of the lip position:

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Unrounded | 3 |
| Rounded | 2 |

1.1.2. Consonants:

The consonant phonemes are, p, b¹, t, d, R, t, d, c,

j, k, g, m, n, n, n̄, n̄, n̄, r, l, l, s, s̄, v and y.

| | Labial | | Dental | | Alveolar | | Retroflex | | Palatal | | Velar | |
|--------------------------|--------|----|--------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | Vl | Vd | Vl | Vd | Vl | Vd | Vl | Vd | Vl | Vd | Vl | Vd |
| Stops² | p | b | t | d | R | | t̠ | d̠ | c | j | k | g |
| Nasals | m | | n | | ɳ | | ɳ̠ | | ɲ | | ŋ | |
| Flap | | | | | r | | | | | | | |
| Laterals | | | | | l | | ɭ | | | | | |
| Fricatives | | | s | | | | | | ʃ | | ʂ | |
| Continuants | v | | | | | | | | y | | | |

The consonants may be classified as follows:

1) On the basis of the manner of articulation:

| | Voiceless | Voiced | Total |
|-------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Stops | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Nasals | — | 6 | 6 |
| Flap | — | 1 | 1 |
| Laterals | — | 2 | 2 |
| Fricatives | 2 | — | 2 |
| Continuants | — | 2 | 2 |

2) On the basis of the point of articulation

| | Voiceless | Voiced | Total |
|-------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Labials | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Dentals | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Alveolars | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Retroflexes | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Palatals | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Velars | 1 | 2 | 3 |

1.1.4. Phonemic Contrasts:

The phonemes have been set up on the basis of the contrasts found in the various utterances of this dialect. The contrasts are given below.

1.1.4 1. Vowels:

| | e | a | o | u |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| i | x | x | x | x |
| e | | x | x | x |
| a | | | x | x |
| o | | | | x |

E.g.

/ i / - / e /

/ ippo /

'now'

/ eppo /

'when'

/ i / - / a /

/ innu /

'here'

/ annu /

'there'

/ i / - / o /

/ innu /

'today'

/ onnu /

'one'

/ i / - / u /

/ irutu /

'darkness'

/ urulu /

'wheel'

/ e / - / o /

/ ela /

/ ola /

‘leaf’

‘bellows’

/ e / - / u /

/ keti /

‘clock’

/ kuti /

‘hut’

/ a / - / o /

/ kara /

/ kora /

‘land’

‘cough’

/ a / - / u /

/ cakku /

/ cukku /

‘oil squeezer’

‘dried ginger’

/ o / - / u /

/ oppu /

/ uppu /

‘signature’

‘salt’

1.1.4.2. Consonants

[illegible]

E.g. / p / - / b /

/ paalu /

‘milk’

/ baalu /

‘tail’

/ p / - / t /

/ paaya /

‘mat’

/ taaya /

‘below’

/ p / - / d /

/ peya /

‘punishment’

/ deya /

‘sympathy’

/ p / - / R /

/ paakku /

‘bag’

/ Raakku /

‘arrack’

/ p / - / ṭ /

/ laapam /

‘gain’

/ laatam /

‘horse shoe’

/ p / - / ḍ /

/ paavu /

‘spreading’

/ daavu /

‘pretention’

/ p / - / c /

/ paakku /

‘bag’

/ caakku /

‘gunny bag’

/ p / - / j /

/ paampu /

‘snake’

/ jaampu /

‘jambos’

/ p / - / k /

/ paalu /

‘milk’

/ kaalu /

‘leg’

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| / p / - / g / | |
| / paasu / | 'success' |
| / gaasu / | 'gas' |
| / p / - / m | |
| / pantu / | 'ball' |
| / mantu / | 'churning rod' |
| / p / - / n̄ / | |
| / kappu / | 'cup' |
| / kannu / | 'buffallow' |
| / p / - / n / | |
| / kappi / | 'iron pulley' |
| / kanni / | 'name of a month' |
| / p / - / n̄ / | |
| / kappi / | 'iron pulley' |
| / kanni / | 'link' |
| / p / - / n̄ / | |
| / paalu / | 'milk' |
| / n̄aalu / | 'swing' |
| / p / - / n̄ / | |
| / muppatu / | 'thirty' |
| / mun̄nalu / | 'diving' |
| / p / - / r / | |
| / kapam / | 'phlegm' |
| / karam / | 'tax' |
| / p / - / l / | |
| / kapam / | 'phlegm' |
| / kalam / | 'pot' |

/ p / - / ! /

/ kapam /

‘phlegm’

/ kalam /

‘square’

/ p / - / s /

/ peeRu /

‘child birth’

/ seeRu /

‘a unit of volume
measurement’

/ p / - / s /

/ paapam /

‘sin’

/ saapam /

‘curse’

/ p / - / v /

/ pecru /

‘name’

/ beeru /

‘root’

/ p / - / y /

/ paatram /

‘vessel’

/ yaatra /

‘journey’

/ b / - / t /

/ bantu /

‘black bee’

/ tantu /

‘stem’

/ b / - / d /

/ beesam /

‘dress’

/ deesam /

‘region’

/ b / - / R /

/ baakku /

‘word’

/ Raakku /

‘arrack’

/ b / - / t /

/ biskaRRu /

‘biscuit’

/ tikkaRRu /

‘ticket’

/ b / - / d /

/ baṅku /
/ daṅsu /

'bank'
'dance'

/ b / - / c /

/ baaya /
/ caaya /

'plantain'
'tea'

/ b / - / j /

/ baati /
/ jaati /

'complainant'
'caste'

/ b / - / k /

/ baṭti /
/ kaṭti /

'basket'
'weight'

/ b / - / g /

/ bentam /
/ gentam /

'relationship'
'odour'

/ b / - / m /

/ teelu /
/ meelu /

'heat of the sun'
'body'

/ b / - / n /

/ banlu /
/ nanlu /

'tail'
'four'

/ b / - / n̄ /

/ ban̄lu /
/ n̄an̄lu /

'tail'
'swing'

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| / b / - / r / | |
| / ba <u>n</u> tu / | 'black bee' |
| / ra <u>n</u> tu / | 'two' |
| / b / - / l / | |
| / baak <u>ku</u> / | 'word' |
| / laak <u>ku</u> / | 'opportunity' |
| / b / - / s / | |
| / ba <u>t</u> tu / | 'duck' |
| / sa <u>t</u> tu / | 'essence' |
| / b / - / s' / | |
| / bu <u>d</u> di / | 'intelligence' |
| / su <u>d</u> di / | 'purity' |
| / b / - / v / | |
| / be <u>n</u> tu / | 'relatives' |
| / ve <u>n</u> tu / | 'became cooked' |
| / t / - / d / | |
| / ta <u>n</u> ti / | 'beard' |
| / da <u>a</u> ti / | 'presumption' |
| / t / - / R / | |
| / ka <u>t</u> a / | 'story' |
| / ka <u>R</u> a / | 'stain' |
| / t / - / t' / | |
| / ka <u>t</u> ti / | 'knife' |
| / ka <u>t</u> ti / | 'weight' |
| / t / - / d' / | |
| / ba <u>t</u> ti / | 'batti' |
| / ba <u>d</u> di / | 'bot belly' |

/ t / - / c /
 / tuṇtu /
 / cuṇtu /

'piece'

'beak'

/ t / - / j /
 / atti /
 / ajji /

'fig tree'

'grand mother'

/ t / - / k /
 / taṭti /
 / kaṭti /

'screen'

'weight'

/ t / - / g /
 / traasu /
 / glaasu /

'weighing machine'

'glass'

/ t / - / m /
 / kaṭti /
 / kammi /

'knife'

'deficit'

/ t / - / ṇ /
 / teṇru /
 / neṇru /

'chariot'

'truth'

/ t / - / n /
 / kaṭti /
 / kanni /

'knife'

'name of a month'

/ t / - / ṇ /
 / kaṭtu /
 / kaṇnu /

'letter'

'eye'

/ t / - / ṇ /
 / kaṭti /
 / kaṇṇi /

'knife'

'gruel'

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| / t / - / n̄ / | |
| / batti / | ‘batti’ |
| / banni / | ‘beauty’ |
| / t / - / r / | |
| / kata / | ‘story’ |
| / kara / | ‘land’ |
| / t / - / l / | |
| / kata / | ‘story’ |
| / kala / | ‘mark’ |
| / t / - / ḷ / | |
| / kata / | ‘story’ |
| / kala / | ‘weed’ |
| / t / - / s / | |
| / tooppu / | ‘plantation’ |
| / sooppu / | ‘soap’ |
| / t / - / ṣ / | |
| / tookku / | ‘gun’ |
| / sookku / | ‘brightness’ |
| / t / - / v / | |
| / kaatu / | ‘ear’ |
| / kaavu / | ‘temple’ |
| / t / - / y / | |
| / kaatu / | ‘ear’ |
| / kaayu / | ‘fruit’ |
| / d / - / R / | |
| / deesyam / | ‘anger’ |
| / Reesyan / | ‘ration’ |

/ d / - / t /

/ daanyam /

'corn'

/ taanku /

'tank'

/ d / - / d /

/ daanyam /

'corn'

/ daansu /

'dance'

/ d / / c /

/ dukkam /

'sorrow'

/ cukku /

'dried ginger'

/ d / / j /

/ deya /

'pity'

/ jeyam /

'success'

/ d / - / k /

/ duura /

'far'

/ kuura /

'hut'

/ d / - / g /

/ drevyam /

'wealth'

/ grentam /

'reference book'

/ d / - / m /

/ deekam /

'body'

/ meekam /

'cloud'

/ d / - / n /

/ daakam /

'thirst'

/ naakam /

'zinc'

/ d / - / r /

/ duupam /

'smoke'

/ ruupam /

'form'

/ d / - / l /

/ deesam /

'region'

/ leesam /

'a little'

/ d / - / s /

/ duura /

'far'

/ suuryan /

'sun'

/ d / - / s /

/ deesam /

'region'

/ seesam /

'the remaining'

/ d / - / v /

/ drevyam /

'wealth'

/ vretam /

'observance'

/ R / - / t /

/ caaRu /

'juice'

/ caatu /

'wheel'

/ R / - / c /

/ Raakku /

'arrack'

/ caakku /

'gunny bag'

/ R / - / j /

/ Reelu /

'rail'

/ jeelu /

'jail'

/ R / - / k /

/ moRam /

'winnowing pan'

/ mokam /

'face'

/ R / - / g /

/ maRRam /

'plane'

/ maggam /

'loom'

/ R / - / m /

/ Reelu /

'rail'

/ meelu /

'body'

/ R / - / n /

/ Relu /

'rail'

/ neelu /

'shadow'

/ R / - / n /

/ kuuRa /

'cockroach'

/ kuuna /

'heap'

/ R / - / n /

/ caaRu /

'juice'

/ caanu /

'a unit of
length'

/ R / - / n̄ /

/ paRRam /

'flock'

/ pan̄nam /

'famine'

/ R / - / n̄ /

/ teRRu /

'mistake'

/ ten̄nu /

'coconut tree'

/ R / - / r /

/ caaRu /

'juice'

/ caaru /

'support'

/ R / - / l /

/ kaRa /

'stain'

/ kala /

'mark'

/ R / - / l̄ /

/ kaR̄a /

'stain'

/ kal̄a /

'weed'

/ R / - / s /

/ maaRu /

'breast'

/ maasu /

'dried fish'

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| ॥ R / - / s / | |
| / kaaRu // | 'car' |
| / kaasu // | 'cash' |
| ॥ R / - / v / | |
| / caaRu // | 'juice' |
| / caavu // | 'death' |
| ॥ R / - / y / | |
| / paaRa // | 'rock' |
| / paaya // | 'mat' |
| / t / - / d // | |
| / batti // | 'basket' |
| / baddi // | 'pot-belly' |
| ॥ t / - / c // | |
| / patta // | 'belt; bark' |
| / pacca // | 'green' |
| ॥ t / - / j / | |
| / mattu // | 'residue' |
| / majja // | 'marrow' |
| / t / - / k / | |
| / mattalu // | 'leaf stalk of coconut' |
| / makkalu // | 'children' |
| ॥ t / - / g / | |
| / mattu // | 'residue' |
| / maggu // | 'mug' |
| ॥ t / - / m / | |
| / katti // | 'weight' |
| / kammi // | 'deficit' |

/ ṭ / - / n̄ /

/ paṭṭi /

'bitch'

/ paṇṇi /

'pig'

/ ṭ / - / n /

/ paṭi /

'step'

/ paṇi /

'fever'

/ ṭ / - / n̄ /

/ paṭam /

'picture'

/ paṇam /

'a coin'

/ ṭ / - / n̄ /

/ maṭṭu /

'residue'

/ maṇṇu /

'snow'

/ ṭ / - / n̄ /

/ baṭṭi /

'basket'

/ baṇṇi /

'beauty'

/ ṭ / - / r /

/ kaṭi /

'bite'

/ kari /

'carbon'

/ ṭ / - / l /

/ kaatu /

'forest'

/ kaalu /

'leg'

/ ṭ / - / ḷ /

/ ḳaṭa /

'root'

/ ḳaḷa /

'weed'

/ ṭ / - / s /

/ baṭi /

'stick'

/ baṣi /

'porcelain plate'

/ ṭ / - / ṣ /

/ aaṭa /

'there'

/ aaṣa /

'desire'

/ ṭ / - / v /

/ caaṭu /

'wheel'

/ caaṿu /

'death'

/ ṭ / - / y /

/ baṭi /

'stick'

/ baỵi /

'way'

/ ḍ / - / c̣ /

/ daaṿu /

'presumption'

/ caaṿu /

'death'

/ ḍ / - / j̣ /

/ daanṣu /

'dance'

/ jaamp̣u /

'bamboo'

/ ḍ / - / ḳ /

/ daaṿu /

'presumption'

/ kaaṿu /

'temple'

/ ḍ / - / g /

/ ḍaansu /

'dance'

/ gaasu /

'gas'

/ ḍ / - / m /

/ ḍaavu /

'presumption'

/ maavu /

'mango tree'

/ ḍ / - / n /

/ ḍaavu /

'presumption'

/ naavu /

'tongue'

/ ḍ / - / r /

/ ḍaavu /

'presumption'

/ raavu /

'night'

/ ḍ / - / l /

/ ḍaavu /

'presumption'

/ laavu /

'moonlight'

/ ḍ / - / v /

/ ḍaavu /

'presumption'

/ baavu /

'fullmoon'

/ c / - / j /

/ ceelu /

'beauty'

/ jeelu /

'jail'

/ c / - / k /

/ caaya /

'tea'

/ kaaya /

'banana'

/ c / - / m /

/ caayam /

'paint'

/ maayam /

'adulteration'

/ c / - / n̄ /

/ caaya /

'tea'

/ n̄aaya /

'dog'

/ c / - / n /

/ maccu /

'ceiling'

/ mannu /

'a unit of weight'

/ c / - / n̄ /

/ maccu /

'ceiling'

/ mannu /

'soil'

/ c / - / n̄̄ /

/ maccu /

'ceiling'

/ maññu /

'snow'

/ c / - / n̄̄ /

/ accu /

'mould'

/ aññu /

'there'

/ c / - / r /

/ caavuva /

'to die'

/ raavuva /

'to scrape'

/ c / - / l /

/ caavu /

'death'

/ laavu /

'moonlight'

/ c / - / l̄ /

/ pacci /

'bird'

/ palli /

'mosque'

/ c / - / s /

/ cooppu /

'redness'

/ sooppu /

'soap'

/ c / - / ṣ /

/ cookku /

'chalk'

/ sookku /

'beauty'

/ c / - / v /

/ maccu /

'ceiling'

/ mavvu /

'axe'

/ c / - / y /

/ kuccu /

'brush'

/ kuyyu /

'pit'

/ j / - / k /

/ jaampu /

'jambos'

/ kaampu /

'sprout'

/ j / - / g /

/ jentu /

'animal'

/ gentam /

'odour'

/ j / - / m /

/ jeelu /

'jail'

/ meelu /

'body'

/ j / - / ñ /

/ jaampu /

'jambos'

/ ñaampu /

'sprout'

/ j / - / ñ̄ /

/ majja /

'marrow'

/ mañña /

'yellow'

/ j / - / ñ̇ /

/ ajju /

'hajj'

/ añnu /

'there'

/ j / - / r /

/ jemmi /

'landlord'

/ resmi /

'ray'

/ j / - / l /

/ jeelu /

'jail'

/ leelam /

'auction'

/ j / - / s /

/ jeelu /

'jail'

/ seelu /

'beauty'

/ j / - / v /

/ jaati /

'caste'

/ baati /

'complainant'

/ k / - / g /

/ kuntu /

'pit'

/ guntu /

'heavy ball'

/ k / - / m /

/ kuttu /

'stab'

/ muttu /

'pearl'

/ k / - / n /

/ kuuRu /

'loyalty'

/ nuuRu /

'hundred'

/ k / - / n /

/ daakam /

'thirst'

/ daanam /

'gift'

/ k / - / n /

/ kakku /

'liver'

/ kannu /

'eye'

/ k / - / ñ /

/ kaalu /

'leg'

/ ñaalu /

'swing'

/ k / - / ñ /

/ paakku /

'small bag'

/ pañnu /

'ability'

/ k / - / r /

/ kaavu /

'village temple'

/ raavu /

'night'

/ k / - / l /

/ kaavu /

'village temple'

/ laavu /

'moonlight'

/ k / - / l /

/ kakku /

'liver'

/ kallu /

'toddy'

/ k / - / s /

/ kalam /

'pot'

/ salam /

'place'

/ k / - / s /

/ paka /

'spite'

/ pasa /

'gum'

/ k / - / y /

/ paakam /

'ripeness'

/ paavam /

'poor'

/ k / - / y /

/ poka /

'smoke'

/ poya /

'river'

/ g / - / m /
 / gaasu /
 / maasu /

'gas'
 'dried fish'

/ g / - / n /
 / gonam /
 / nona /

'quality'
 'lie'

/ g / - / n /
 / maggu /
 / mannu /

'mug'
 'a unit of weight'

/ g / - / n /
 / maggu /
 / mannu /

'mug'
 'soil'

/ g / - / n /
 / maggu /
 / mannu /

'mug'
 'snow'

/ g / - / n /
 / maggu /
 / mannuva /

'mug'
 'to fade'

/ m / - / n /
 / maavu /
 / naavu /

'mango tree'
 'tongue'

/ m / - / n /
 / kammi /
 / kanni /

'deficit'
 'name of a month'

/ m / - / n /
 / kammi /
 / kanni /

'deficit'
 'link'

/ m / - / n̄ /
/ kammi /

‘deficit’

/ kan̄ni /

‘gruel’

/ m / - / n̄ /
/ ammaayi /

‘aunt’

/ an̄naati

‘market’

/ m / - / r /
/ mantu /

‘a variety of cake’

/ rantu /

‘two’

/ m / - / l /
/ aama /
/ aala /

‘tortoise’

‘shed’

/ m / - / l̄ /

/ kaamam /
/ kaalam /

‘sexual desire’

‘bugle’

/ m / - / s /
/ mattu /
/ sattu /

‘giddiness’

‘essence’

/ m / - / s̄ /
/ meelu /

‘body’

/ seelu /

‘beauty’

/ m / - / v /
/ mati /

‘lap’

/ bati /

‘stick’

/ m / - / y /
/ aama /
/ aaya /

‘tortoise’

‘nurse’

/ n / - / n /

/ panni /

‘pig’

/ kanni /

‘name of a month’

/ n / - / n̄ /

/ naalu /

‘four’

/ n̄alu /

‘swing’

/ n / - / n̄ /

/ innu /

‘today’

/ inn̄u /

‘here’

/ n / - / r /

/ naavu /

‘tongue’

/ raavu /

‘night’

/ n / - / l /

/ naavu /

‘tongue’

/ laavu /

‘moonlight’

/ n / - / ! /

/ panni /

‘pig’

/ palli /

‘mosque’

/ n / - / s /

/ naaram /

‘lemon plant’

/ saaram /

‘summary’

/ n / - / s̄ /

/ neelu /

‘shade’

/ seelu /

‘beauty’

/ n̄ / - / v /

/ n̄aalu /

‘four,’

/ vaalu /

‘tall’

/ n̄ / - / y /

/ Kan̄nu /

‘buffallow’

/ kayyu /

‘hand’

/ n / - / n̄ /

/ pani /

‘fever’

/ pan̄i /

‘work’

/ n / - / n̄ /

/ mannu /

‘a unit of weight’

/ maññu /

‘snow’

/ n / - / n̄ /

/ sannatu /

‘right to practise in
a court of law’

/ saññati /

‘matter’

/ n / - / r /

/ ceena /

‘elephant foot’

/ ceera /

‘rattle snake’

/ n / - / l /

/ pana /

‘palm tree’

/ pala /

‘plank’

/ n / - / l̄ /

/ kanam /

‘weight’

/ talam /

‘square’

/ n / - / s /

/ maanam /

/ maasam /

'prestige'

'month'

/ n / - / s /

/ aana /

'elephant'

/ aasa /

'hope; desire'

/ n / - / v /

/ paani /

'pitcher'

/ paavi /

'sinner'

/ n / - / y /

/ aana /

'elephant'

/ aaya /

'nurse'

/ n / - / n̄ /

/ kanni /

'link'

/ kaññi /

'gruel'

/ n / - / ñ /

/ enña /

'oil'

/ ennu /

'where'

/ n / - / r /

/ aanu /

'male'

/ aaru /

'who'

/ n / - / l /

/ koonam /

'loin cloth'

/ koolam /

'scare crow'

/ ṇ / - / ḷ /

/ koṇam /

'quality'

/ koḷam /

'pond'

/ ṇ / - / s /

/ kaṇalu /

'burning charcoal'

/ kaṣavu /

'golden lace'

/ ṇ / - / ś /

/ maṇi /

'bell'

/ maśi /

'ink'

/ ṇ / - / v /

/ aṇi /

'nail'

/ aavi /

'yawning'

/ ṇ / - / y /

/ caaṇa /

'emery grinder'

/ caaya /

'tea'

/ ṇ̄ / - / ṇ̄ /

/ maṇṇa /

'yellow'

/ maṇṇa /

'mango'

/ ṇ̄ / - / r /

/ ṇ̄antu /

'crab'

/ raṇtu /

'two'

/ n̄ / - / l /

/ n̄e n̄n̄u /

‘chest’

/ n̄ellu /

‘paddy’

/ n̄ / - / ḷ /

/ k̄a n̄n̄i /

‘gruel’

/ k̄alḷi /

‘square’

/ n̄ / - / s /

/ n̄aanam /

‘wisdom’

/ saanam /

‘location; position’

/ n̄ / - / ṣ /

/ n̄aalu /

‘we’ (excl.)

/ ṣaalu /

‘shawl’

/ n̄ / - / v /

/ ma n̄n̄u /

‘snow’

/ mavvu /

‘axe’

/ n̄ / - / y /

/ n̄e n̄n̄u /

‘chest’

/ n̄eyyu /

‘gḥee’

/ ṇ / - / l /

/ eṇnu /

/ ellu /

'where'

'bone'

/ ṇ / - / ḷ /

/ eṇnu /

/ ellu /

'where'

'sesame'

/ ṇ / - / s /

/ keennu /

/ keesu /

'tuber'

'case'

/ ṇ / - / ṣ /

/ paaennu /

/ paasu /

'ability'

'a kind of gambling'

/ ṇ / - / v /

/ tennu /

/ tavvu /

'coconut tree'

'bolt'

/ ṇ / - / y /

/ banṇni /

/ bayyi /

'beauty'

'behind'

/ r / - / l /

/ era /

/ ela /

'worm'

'leaf'

/ r / / l /

/ ba^ˈra /

'line'

/ ba^ˈla /

'bangle'

/ r / - / s /

/ ruupam /

'form'

/ suupam /

'pyramid'

/ r / - / s' /

/ na^ˈaaram /

'lemon plant'

/ na^ˈasam /

'destruction'

/ r / - / v /

/ paara /

'crow bar'

/ paava /

'doll'

/ r / - / y /

/ kaaram /

'caustic soda'

/ kaa^ˈam /

'asafoeitida'

/ l / - / l /

/ kaalam /

'time'

/ kaalam /

'bugle'

/ l / - / s /

/ paalu /

'milk'

/ paasu /

'pass'

/ l / - / s' /

/ kaalu /

'leg'

/ kaas^ˈu /

'cash'

/ l / - / v /

/ ka^ˈalu /

'leg'

/ kaavu /

'village temple'

/ l / - / y /
/ kaalam /
/ kaayam /

'time'
'asafoeitida'

/ ! / - / s /
/ maalam /
/ maasam /

'a hole in
earth'
'month'

/ ! / - / s /
/ meela /

'festival'

/ meesa /

'table'

/ ! / - / v /
/ baalu /
/ baavu /

'sword'
'fullmoon'

/ ! / - / y /
/ kallu /
/ kayyu /

'toddy'
'hand'

/ s / - / s /
/ maasu /

'a variety of dried
fish'

/ maasu /

'teacher'

/ s / - / v /
/ maasu /
/ maavu /

'a variety of dried
fish'
'mango tree'

/ s / - / y /
/ basi /
/ bayi /

'porcelain plate'
'road'

/ s / - / v /

/ maasu /

'teacher'

/ maavu /

'mango tree'

/ s / - / y /

/ aasa /

'desire'

/ aaya /

'nurse'

/ v / - / y /

/ paava /

'doll'

/ paaya /

'mat'

1.1.4.3 Length: / : /

The pairs of words given below justify the establishment of length as a segmental phoneme.^a

1.1.4.3.1 Vowels:

E g / i / - / ii /

/ biti /

'judgment'

/ biiti /

'width'

/ e / - / ee /

/ cetam /

'beauty'

/ ceetam /

'loss'

/ a / - / aa /

/ paatu /

'silk'

/ paattu /

'song'

/ o / - / oo /

/ koti /

'flag'

/ kooti /

'crore'

/ u / - / uu /

/ kuttu /

/ kuuttu /

'stab'

'an entertainment'

1.1.4.3.2 Consonants:

/ p / - / pp /

/ kapam /

/ kappam /

'phlegm'

'tribute'

/ t / - / tt /

/ kata /

/ kattu /

'story'

'letter'

/ R / - / RR /

/ paaRa /

/ paaRRa /

'rock'

'butterfly'

/ ṭ / - / ṭṭ /

/ paṭam /

/ paṭṭam /

'picture'

'kite'

/ c / - / cc /

/ aacaaram /

/ aaccaryam /

'custom'

'wonder'

/ k / - / kk /

/ akam /

/ akkam /

'room'

'digit'

/ m / - / mm /

/ aama /

/ amma /

'tortoise'

'mother'

/ n / - / nn /

/ pana /

/ panna /

'palm tree'

'a weed'

/ ṇ / - / nṇ /

/ kani /

'sight influencing
one's fortune'

/ kanni /

'link'

/ l / - / ll /

/ belam /

'strength'

/ bellam /

'molasses'

/ v / - / vv /

/ cova /

'bad taste'

/ covva /

'Tuesday'

/ y / - / yy /

/ bayi /

'road'

/ bayyi /

'behind'

1.1 5. Allophonic distribution:

1.1.5.1. Vowels:

Front vowels / i / and / e /, and back vowel / o / have, only two allophones each. Mid vowel / a / has three allophones and back vowel / u / has six. Front and back vowels have occasionally a slight onglide of [y] and [v] respectively in word initial position. Long vowels are tenser than short vowels in all positions.

/ i / High front vowel:

[i I]

[i]

High front unrounded tense vocoid occurs with or without length initially and with length medially.

E.g. / ipro /

[ip:O]

'now'

/ iicca /

[i:c:ʌ]

'fly'

/ piisu /

[pi:su]

'fees'

[I]

Lower high front lax vocoid occurs without length elsewhere.

E.g. / pikkam /

[pIk:ɔ̃m]

'pickaxe'

/ kuppi /

[kUp:I]

'bottle'

/ e / Mid front vowel:

[e E]

[e]

High mid front unrounded vocoid occurs with or without length initially and with length medially.

E.g. / enna / [en:Δ] 'oil'

/ eekkam / [e:k:ɔ̃m̃] 'astma'

/ peeru / [pe:rur] 'name'

[E] Lower mid front unrounded
vocoid occurs without length
elsewhere.

E.g. / petti / [pEt:I] 'box'

/ tekku / [tEk:U] 'south'

/ amme / [Δm:E] 'mother
(Voc.)'

/ a / Low central vowel:

[ɔ̃ ə Δ]

[ɔ̃] Mid back slightly rounded
short vocoid of slightly more
duration occurs before the
word final / m /.

E.g. / paalam / [pΔ:lɔ̃m̃] 'bridge'

/ maram / [mΔrɔ̃m̃] 'tree'

[ə] Mid central unrounded vocoid
occurs without length medially
in non-initial syllables when
not followed by the word
final / m /.

E.g. / kappalu / [kap:əlur] 'ship'

/ mattan / [mat:ən] 'pumpkin
plant'

[Δ] Lower mid unrounded back
vocoid occurs elsewhere.

E.g. / amma / [Δm:Δ] 'mother'

/ ammaaman / [Δm:Δ:mən] 'uncle'

/ manñalam / [man:əlɔ̃m̃] 'marriage'

/ o / Mid back rounded vowel:

[O o]

[O]

Mid back rounded vocoid occurs without length medially and finally.

E.g. / poRam /

[pOr[̣]ɔ̣m]

'back'

/ tokku /

[tOk:U]

'armpit'

/ ippo /

[ip:O]

'now'

[o]

Higher mid back rounded vocoid occurs elsewhere.

E.g. / onnu /

[on:U]

'one'

/ cooRu /

[co:Rɯ]

'rice'

/ u / Higher back rounded vowel:

[u i U ʊ U uu]

[u]

Higher back rounded vocoid occurs initially and with length medially.

E.g. / umi /

[umI]

'chaff'

/ uuvi /

[u:vI]

'whistles'

/ buumi /

[bu:mI]

'earth'

[i]

Lower high centralised unrounded vocoid occurs without length medially after alveolar stop and flap.

E.g. / coRukku /

[cORik:U]

'energy'

/ marunnu /

[maRin:U]

'medicine'

[ʊ]

High back slightly centralised unrounded vocoid occurs finally after palatal consonants.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------|
| E.g. / maññu / | [mʌñ:ʈ] | 'snow' |
| / neyyu / | [nɛy:ʈ] | 'ghee' |

| | | |
|----------|----------|--------|
| / añcu / | [ʌñjʈ] | 'five' |
|----------|----------|--------|

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| / kaayu / | [kʌ:yʈ] | 'fruit' |
|-----------|-----------|---------|

[U]

Lower high back rounded vocoid occurs medially without length and finally in words of the (C) VCV pattern.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| E.g. / kutukku / | [kUtUk:U] | 'button' |
| / eru / | [erU] | 'pungence' |
| / puśu / | [pUsU] | 'caterpillar' |

[U]

Lower high back partially rounded vocoid occurs finally after 1) long consonants except those of palatals and 2) clusters.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|
| E.g. / kallu / | [kaɭ:U] | 'stone' |
| / cempu / | [cɛmbU] | 'copper' |

[uɪ]

Lower high back unrounded vocoid occurs finally elsewhere.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| E.g. / pakalu / | [paXəlɪ] | 'day time' |
| / beeru / | [be:rɪ] | 'root' |

A.1.1.5.2 Consonants:

Voiceless stops / p t c and k / have the corresponding partially voiced allophones trailing into continuants provide they occur intervocalically

without length. The intervocalic allophone of /t/ is a voiced lenis stop with shorter duration. After homorganic nasals all voiceless stops are heavily voiced. All voiceless stops are tense when occurring as second member in c'usters. Voiced stops and laterals show no allophonic variations. Nasals are of shorter duration in the word final position.

/p/ Bilabial voiceless stop:

[b̥ b̥ p]

[b̥]

Bilabial partially voiced stop trailing into continuant occurs without length intervocalically.

E.g. /kəpam/

[kʌb̥əm]

'phlegm'

/səpam/

[sʌ:b̥əm]

'curse'

[b̥]

Bilabial heavily voiced lenis stop occurs after homorganic nasal.

E.g. /aampalu/

[ʌ:mb̥əlʊ]

'lotus'

/cempu/

[cEm̥b̥ʊ]

'copper'

[p]

Bilabial voiceless fortis stop occurs elsewhere.

E.g. /paalu/

[pʌ:lʊ]

'milk'

/kuppi/

[kUp̥:I]

'bottle'

/b/ Bilabial voiced stop:

[b]

[b̥]

Bilabial voiced stop occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| E. g. / belam / | [bElōm] | 'strength' |
| / jubba / | [jUb:Δ] | 'juba' |
| / albutam / | [ΔlbUḍΔm] | 'wonder' |

/ t / Dental voiceless stop:

[ḍ ḍ̣ t]

[ḍ̣]

Dental partially voiced lenis stop trailing into continuant occurs without length intervocalically.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------|
| E g. / ceetam / | [ce:ḍōm] | 'loss' |
| / kata / | [kΔḍΔ] | 'story' |

[ḍ̣]

Dental partially voiced lenis stop occurs after homorganic nasal.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| E. g. / pantu / | [pΔṇḍU] | 'ball' |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|

| | | |
|------------|------------|---------|
| / kuntam / | [kUṇḍōm] | 'spear' |
|------------|------------|---------|

[t]

Dental voiceless stop occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|
| E. g. / tala / | [tΔlΔ] | 'head' |
| / kattu / | [kAt:U] | 'letter' |

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| / aarti / | [Δ:rtI] | 'greed' |
|-----------|-----------|---------|

/ d / Dental voiced stop:

[d]

[ḍ]

Dental voiced stop occurs initially without length, medially with length and in clusters.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| E. g. / dukkam / | [dUk:čm̃] | 'sorrow' |
| / buddi / | [bUd:I] | 'intelligence' |
| / mudra / | [mUdrã] | 'seal' |

/ R / Alveolar voiceless stop:

[t̃ d̃ R̃]

[t̃]
Δ

Alveolar apical voiceless stop occurs with length medially.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| E g / paaRRa / | [p̃:t̃:Δ] | 'butterfly' |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| / ku ^p Ram / | [kU ^{t̃} :čm̃] | 'crime' |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------|

[d̃]
Δ

Alveolar heavily voiced stop occurs after homorganic nasal.

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------|------|
| E.g. / aaRa / | [a ^Δ dã] | 'my' |
|---------------|------------------------|------|

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| / sen ^Δ ku / | [s ^Δ EndŨ] | 'scent' |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|

[R̃]

Alveolar trill occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------|
| E. g. / Raakku / | [R̃a k:Ũ] | 'arrack' |
|------------------|--------------|----------|

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|
| / caaRu / | [cã:R̃ũ] | 'juice' |
|-----------|--------------|---------|

/ ɽ / Retroflex voiceless stop:

[d̃ d̃ t̃]
Δ Δ Δ

[d̃]
Δ

Retroflex partially voiced lenis stop occurs without length intervocalically.

| | | |
|----------------|----------|--------|
| E. g. / koɽi / | [kOdI] | 'flag' |
|----------------|----------|--------|

| | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|
| / kaɽam / | [kaɽɔm̃] | 'Jebi' |
|-----------|------------|--------|

[d̃]
Δ

Retroflex heavily voiced stop occurs after homorganic nasal.

| | | |
|------------------|--|--------|
| E. g. / ran̥tu / | [r̠and̥U] | 'two' |
| / cən̥ta / | [c̠End̥ʌ] | 'drum' |
| [t̠] | Retroflex voiceless stop occurs elsewhere. | |

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| E. g. / taan̥ku / | [t̠ʌ:ng̠U] | 'tank' |
| / kut̥ti / | [k̠Ut̥:I] | 'child' |
| / bee̥si / | [be̥:s̠I] | 'scarf' |

/ d̠ / Retroflex voiced stop:

[d̠]

[d̠]

Retroflex voiced stop occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| E. g. / daan̥su / | [d̠ʌ:ns̠U] | 'dance' |
| / vid̥di / | [v̠Id̠:I] | 'fool' |
| / kaardu / | [k̠ʌ:r̠d̠U] | 'card' |

/ c̠ / Palatal voiceless stop:

[j̠ j̠ c̠]

/ j̠ /

Palatal partially voiced stop trailing into continuant occurs without length intervocalically.

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| E. g. / aaca u / | [ʌ:j̠ər̠u / | 'attendance' |
| / raacaavu / | [r̠ʌ:j̠ʌ:v̠u] | 'king' |

[j̠]

Palatal heavily voiced lenis stop occurs after homorganic nasal.

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|
| E. g. / āncu / | [ʌ̄n̄j̄ʈ] | 'five' |
| / s̄ānci / | [sʌ̄n̄j̄l] | 'bag' |
| [c] | Palatal voiceless stop occurs elsewhere. | |
| F. g. / caaya / | [cʌ:yʌ] | 'ce.' |
| / maccu / | [mʌc:ʈ] | 'ceiling' |
| / aarcu / | [ʌ:rcʈ] | 'arch' |
| / j / | Palatal voiced stop: | |
| [j] | Palatal voiced stop occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters. | |
| [j̄] | | |
| E. g. / jaamyam / | [jʌ:myō̄m̄] | 'bail' |
| / majja / | [mʌj:ʌ] | 'marrow' |
| / raajyam / | [rʌ:jyō̄m̄] | 'country' |
| / k / | Velar voiceless stop: | |
| [X g k] | Velar voiceless lenis fricativised stop occurs without length intervocalically. | |
| [X] | | |
| E. g. / mokam / | [mOXō̄m̄] | 'face' |
| / lookam / | [lo:Xō̄m̄] | 'metal' |
| [g] | Velar heavily voiced stop occurs after homorganic nasal. | |
| E. g. / sō̄nku / | [sō̄n̄ḡʈ] | 'beauty' |
| / beenku / | [be:n̄ḡʈ] | 'bank' |
| [k] | Velar voiceless fortis stop occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters. | |

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| E.g. / kattu / | [kʌt:U] | 'letter' |
| / cakka / | [cʌk:ʌ] | 'jackfruit' |
| / kʌasu / | [kʌ:su] | 'glass' |
| / biskaRRu / | [bɪʃlʌt:U] | 'biscuit' |

/ g / Velar voiced stop:

[g]

[g]

Velar voiced stop occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| E.g. / gusti / | [gUstɪ] | 'wrestling' |
| / maggam / | [mag:ɔ̃m] | 'loom' |
| / sorgam / | [sorgɔ̃m] | 'heaven' |

/ m / Bilabial nasal:

[m̃ m]

[m̃]

Labiodental nasal of shorter duration occurs word finally.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| E.g. / maram / | [marɔ̃m] | 'tree' |
| / varum / | [va:Um̃] | 'will come' |
| [m] | Bilabial nasal occurs elsewhere. | |

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| E.g. / maala / | [mʌ:lʌ] | 'garland' |
| / aama / | [ʌ:mʌ] | 'tortoise' |
| / cimmini / | [cɪm:ɪnɪ] | 'kerosene' |

/ n / Dental nasal:

[ñ]

[ñ]

Dental nasal occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| E. g. / <u>n</u> a <u>a</u> lu / | [n _Λ lɯ] | 'four' |
| / <u>n</u> ann <u>i</u> / | [n ^Λ n:I] | 'thanks' |
| / pa <u>n</u> tu / | [p ^Λ nd _U] | 'ball' |

/ n / Alveolar nasal:

[n]

[n]

Alveolar nasal occurs medially and finally.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| E. g. / pa <u>n</u> i / | [p ^Λ nI] | 'fever' |
| / po <u>n</u> nu / | [pOn:U] | 'gold' |

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| / a <u>n</u> yan / | [^Λ nyən] | 'stranger' |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|

/ ŋ / Retroflex nasal:

[ŋ]

[ŋ]

Retroflex nasal occurs medially with or without length and in clusters

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| E. g. / pa <u>ŋ</u> i / | [p ^Λ ŋI] | 'work' |
| / ka <u>ŋ</u> ni / | [k ^Λ ŋ:I] | 'link' |
| / so <u>ŋ</u> am / | [sO _ŋ ŋōm] | 'gold' |

/ n̄ / Palatal nasal:

[n̄]

[n̄]

Palatal nasal occurs (1) initially, and (2) medially with length and before homorganic stop.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| E. g. / n̄aan / | [n̄ ^Λ :n] | 'I' |
| / ka <u>n̄</u> ni / | [k ^Λ n̄:I] | 'gruel' |
| / a <u>n̄</u> cu / | [^Λ n̄j _⊕] | 'five' |

/ n / Velar Nasal :

[n̄]

[n̄]

Velar nasal occurs medially with length and before homorganic stop.

E. g. / bañni /

[bañ̄ːI]

'beauty'

/ 'son̄ku /

[sOn̄gU]

'brightness'

/ r / Alveolar flap :

[r̄ r]

[r̄]

Alveolar voiced flap with trilling occurs in clusters except after voiced consonants

E. g. / preti /

[pr̄Ed̄I]

'accused'

/ ciirpu /

[ci:r̄pU]

'comb'

/ arbutam /

[Ar̄bud̄om̄]

'cancer'

[r]

Alveolar voiced flap without occurs initially, medially and after voiced consonants.

E. g. / ran̄tu /

[ran̄dU]

'two'

/ pora /

[pOr̄a]

'house'

/ drevyam /

[dr̄Ev̄yom̄]

'wealth'

/ l / Alveolar lateral :

[l]

[l]

Alveolar voiced lateral occurs initially and medially.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| E. g. / laavu / | [lɑ:vũ] | 'moonlight' |
| / paalu / | [pʌ:lũ] | 'milk' |
| / nellu / | [nEl:U] | 'paddy' |

/ ɭ / Retroflex lateral:

[ɭ]

[ɭ]

Retroflex lateral occurs medially with or without length and in clusters.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| E. g. / kall / | [kʌɭI] | 'play' |
| / palla / | [pʌɭ:ʌ] | 'stomache' |
| / pokla / | [pOkɭʌ] | 'blister' |

/ s / Alveolar fricative :

[s]

[s]

Alveolar fricative occurs initially and medially.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| E. g. / sattu / | [sʌt: U] | 'essence' |
| / kasaala / | [kʌsʌ: lʌ] | 'chair' |
| / gusti / | [gʊsti] | 'wrestling' |

/ ʃ / [ʃ]

[ʃ]

Palatal voiceless fricative occurs initially and medially.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| E. g. / ʃ / saapam / | [ʃʌ:bõm] | 'curse' |
| / maasu / | [mʌ:sũ] | 'teacher' |
| / istam / | [iʃtõm] | 'love' |

/ v / Labiodental continuant:

[v]

[v]

Labiodental continuant occurs initially and medially.

E.g. / vayasu /

[vʌyəsɹ]

'age'

/ aavalu /

[ʌ:vəɹɹ]

'bat'

/ tavvu /

[tʌv:ʌ]

'bolt'

/ y / Palatal continuant:

[y]

/ y /

Palatal continuant occurs initially and medially:

E.g. / yaatra /

[yʌ:tɹʌ]

'journey'

/ payam /

[pʌyɔm]

'fruit'

/ tayru /

[tʌyɹʌ]

'curd'

1.1.5.3. Length:

1.1.5.3.1 Vowels:

There are three degrees of phonetic duration of utterance for vowels:

(1) Short [V]

(2) Half long [V.]

(3) Long [V:]

[V] occurs initially, medially and finally.

[V.] occurs finally only.

[V:] occurs initially and medially.*

[V] and [V:] are phonemic. [V.]

may be treated as an allophonic variation of [V].

The allophonic distribution of [V.] and [V] may be given as follows :
 [V.] occurs word finally with rising terminal.
 [V] occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| E g. / kutt̪i / | [kU̪t̪:I] | 'child' |
| / kutt̪i / | [kU̪t̪:i. ↑] | 'chlld (Voc.)' |
| / mavu / | [mAvU] | 'axe' |
| / mavu / | [mAvU ↑] | 'Is it axe ?' |

1.1.5.3.2. Consonants :

Consonants have only two degrees of duration of utterance :

- (1) Short [C]
- (2) Long [C:]

[C] occurs initially, medially and finally, but [C:] occurs medially only. In spite of this distributional restriction they are in contrast and as such they are separate phonemes.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| E. g. / kapam / | [kʌb̪əm̪] | 'phlegm' |
| / kappam / | [kʌp̪:əm̪] | 'tribute' |
| / kati / | [kʌt̪I] | 'bite' |
| / katt̪i / | [kʌt̪:I] | 'weight' |

1.1.6. Phonotactics :

Phonotactics deals with the distribution of segmental phonemes.

1.1.6.1. General distribution :

The general distribution of segmental phonemes is given in the following tables :

1.1.6 1 1. Vowels :

| Short Vowels | Position of occurrence | | |
|--------------|------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Initial | Medial | Final |
| i | x | x | x |
| e | x | x | x |
| a | x | x | x |
| o | x | x | x |
| u | x | x | x |

| Long Vowels | Position of occurrence | | |
|-------------|------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Initial | Medial | Final |
| ii | x | x | — |
| ee | x | x | — |
| aa | x | x | — |
| oo | x | x | — |
| uu | x | x | — |

1.1.6.1.2 Short consonants.

| Consonants | Position of occurrence | | |
|------------|------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Initial | Medial | Final |
| p | x | x | — |
| b | x | x | — |
| t | x | x | — |
| d | x | x | — |
| R | x | x | x |
| ṭ | x | x | — |
| ḍ | x | x | — |
| c | x | x | — |
| j | x | x | — |
| k | x | x | — |
| g | x | x | — |
| m | x | x | x |
| ṇ | x | x | — |
| n | | x | x |
| ṇ | | x | x |
| ṇ | x | x | — |
| ṇ | | x | — |
| r | x | x | — |
| l | x | x | x |
| ḷ | | x | x |
| s | x | x | — |
| ʃ | x | x | — |
| v | x | x | — |
| y | x | x | x |

1.1.6.1.3. Long consonants :

| Consonants | Position of occurrence | | |
|------------|------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Initial | Medial | Final |
| pp | — | x | — |
| bb | — | x | — |
| tt | — | x | — |
| dd | — | x | — |
| RR | — | x | — |
| tṭ | — | x | — |
| dḍ | — | x | — |
| cc | — | x | — |
| jj | — | x | — |
| kk | — | x | — |
| gg | — | x | — |
| mm | — | x | — |
| nṇ | — | x | — |
| nṇ | — | x | — |
| nṇ | — | x | — |
| nṇ̣ | — | x | — |
| nṇ̣ | — | x | — |
| ll | — | x | — |
| lḷ | — | x | — |
| vv | — | x | — |
| yy | — | x | — |

1.1.6.2. Detailed distribution of segmental phonemes :
The distribution of segmental phonemes is given in detail in the following tables.

The summary of the tables is given below :

Vowels :

| Initial vowels | Medial vowels | Final vowels |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 V - C | 1 - V - C | 1 C - V |
| 2 V - CC | 2 - V - CC | 2 CC - V |
| 3 VV - C | 3 C - V - | |
| 4 VV - CC | 4 CC - V - | |
| | 5 - VV - C | |
| | 6 - VV - CC | |
| | 7 C - VV - | |
| | 8 CC - VV - | |

Consonants :

| Initial consonants | Medial consonants | Final consonants |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 C - V | 1 - C - V | 1 V - C |
| 2 C - VV | 2 - C - VV | 2 VV - C |
| | 3 V - C - | |
| | 4 VV - C - | |
| | 5 - CC - V | |
| | 6 - CC - VV | |
| | 7 V - CC - | |
| | 8 VV - CC - | |

1.1.6.2.1 Initial Vowels:

1.1.6.2.1.1

Table showing the distribution of initial short vowels before short consonants:

| | -p | -b | -t | -ð | -R | -t | -d | -c | -j | -k | -g | -m | -n | -ɲ | -ñ | -r | -l | -l | -s | -s | -v | -y |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| i- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| e- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| a- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| o- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| u- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |

Total
Possibility

5 5

Actual
occurrence

2 5

Percentage of
occurrence

40 80 100

| V - C - | Total Possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| i- | 24 | 7 | 29.2 |
| e- | 24 | 12 | 50.0 |
| a- | 24 | 14 | 58.3 |
| o- | 24 | 9 | 37.5 |
| u- | 24 | 10 | 41.7 |

E.g. / i- /

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| / itu / | 'this' |
| / iRumpu / | 'ant' |
| / iti / | 'thunder' |
| / inaam / | 'gift' |
| / irutu / | 'darkness' |
| / ilusan / | 'loafer' |
| / ivan / | III Person Masc. Sg. (Prov.) |

/ e- /

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| / etalu / | 'petal' |
| / eRacoi / | 'meat' |
| / eta / | 'lane' |
| / ecamaan / | 'lord' |
| / ekaram / | 'height' |
| / enam / | 'quality' |
| / enakkam / | 'tamelessness' |
| / era / | 'worm' |

/ ela /
/ eluppam /

'leaf'
'ease'

/ evan /
/ eyittu /

'who'
'writing'

/ a- /

/ apaddam /
/ atiru /
/ aRavu /
/ atima /

'folly'
'boundary'
'butchery'
'slave'

/ akam /
/ amaantam /

'room'
'delay'

/ aniyan /
/ ana /

'younger brother'
'emery grinder'

/ ara /
/ alivu /
/ alavu /

'half'
'sympathy'
'measurement'

/ asalu /
/ avati /
/ ayi /

'original'
'leave'
'bar'

/ o- /

/ otavi /
/ oRa /
/ otama /

'help'
'cover'
'owner'

/ onakku /

'dryness'

/ oram /
/ ola /
/ oli /

'strength'
'bellows'
'brightness'

/ ovukku /
/ oyivu /

'water current'
'vacancy'

/ u /

/ upakaaram /

'help'

/ utlppu /

'sunrise'

/ uRumaalu /

'hand kerchief'

/ utuppu /

'dressing'

/ umi /

'chaff'

/ urukku /

'steel'

/ uluvaankuutu /

'censor-pot'

/ uli /

'chisel'

/ usaaRu /

'smartness'

/ uyinnu /

'blackgram'

1.1.6.2.1.2. Table showing the distribution of initial short vowels before long consonants

| | -pp | -bb | -tt | -dd | -RR | -tt | -dd | -cc | -jj | -kk | -gg | -mm | -nn | -nn | -nn | -ll | -ll | -vv | -yy |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| i- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| e- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| a- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| o- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| u- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Total possi- bility | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Actual occur- rence | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Percent age of occur- rence | 100 | 60 | 60 | 80 | 20 | 80 | 80 | 20 | 60 | 40 | 80 | 40 | 60 | 20 | 60 | 80 | 80 | 20 | 80 |

| V - CC | Total Possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| i- | 21 | 12 | 57.1 |
| e- | 21 | 11 | 52.4 |
| a- | 21 | 16 | 76.2 |
| o- | 21 | 7 | 33.3 |
| u- | 21 | 6 | 28.5 |

E. g.

/ i- /

/ ippo /
/ itteeRa /

'now'
'a little'

/ iRRu /
/ itteeni /

'a drop'
'ladder'

/ iddali /

'idli'

/ ikku /
/ innu /

'to you'
'today'

/ inni /

'after this'

/ innu /
/ illi /
/ illa /

'here'
'twig'
'having'

/ iyyu /

'you'

/ e- /

/ eppo /
/ ettuva /
/ ettu /

'when'
'to reach'
'eight'

/ eccilu /
/ ekkitta /

'food leavings'
'hiccough'

/ ennu /

'which day'

/ enna /

'oil'

/ ennu /

'where'

/ e'lu /

'bone'

/ e'lu /

'sesam'

/ eyyuva /

'to shoot (with arrow)'

/ a- /

/ appam /

'bread'

/ atti /

'fig tree'

/ aRRu /

'broke'

/ attam /

'kitchen ceiling'

/ accan /

'father'

/ ajji /

'grand mother'

/ akkam /

'digit'

/ amma /

'mother'

/ annu /

'that day'

/ annam /

'cooked rice'

/ annaati /

'palate'

/ annuRu /

'five hundred'

/ annam /

'member'

/ alla /

'not'

/ alla /

'God' (of Muslim)

/ ayyo /

'oh'

/ o- /

/ oppu /

'signature'

/ oRRa /

'single'

/ otta /

'hollow'

/ occa /
/ onnu /

'noise'

'one'

/ ovvuva /
/ oyyuva /

'to flow'

'to vacate'

/ u- /

/ uppu /
/ ucca /
/ ummattam /
/ unni /

'salt'

'noon'

'datura'

'brahmin boy'

/ ullaasam /
/ ulli /

'pleasure'

'onion'

1.1.6.2.1.3. Table Showing the distribution of initial long vowels before short consonants:

| | -p | -b | -t | -d | -R | -t | -d | -c | -j | -k | -g | -m | -n | -u | -ñ | -ñ | -ñ | -r | -l | -l | -s | -s | -v | -y |
|--------------------------|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| ii- | x | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | x | | | x | | x | |
| ee- | x | | x | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x |
| aa- | x | | x | x | x | | | x | | x | | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| oo- | x | | x | x | x | | | | x | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| uu- | x | | x | | x | | | | | | x | | x | x | | | | x | | | | | x | x |
| Total possibility | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Actual occurrence | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of occurrence | 20 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 60 | 80 | 80 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 40 | 40 | | | | | | | | |

| VV — C | Total possibiility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| ii— | 24 | 8 | 33.3 |
| ee— | 24 | 8 | 33.3 |
| aa— | 24 | 16 | 66.7 |
| oo— | 24 | 9 | 37.5 |
| uu— | 24 | 8 | 33.3 |

E. g.

/ ii- /

/ iitu /

'a festival' (of
Muslims)

/ iiRa /

'irritation'

/ iita /

'here'

/ iina /

'this' (Acc.)

/ iinam /

'tune'

/ iiruva /

'to comb'

/ iisaran /

'God'

/ iiyym /

'lead'

/ ee- /

/ eetu /

'which'

/ eeRuva /

'to increase'

/ ecta /

'where'

/ eemam /

'bodily shock'

/ eeru /

'pair'

/ eelasu /

'a waist ornament'

/ eela /

'locust'

/ eeyu /

'seven'

/ aa- /

/ aapattu /

'danger'

/ aati /

'anguish'

/ aaRu /

'six'

/ aaṭu /

'sheep'

/ aacai u /

'attendance'

/ aakaasam /

'sky'

/ aama /

'tortoise'

/ aana /

'elephant'

/ aani /

'nail'

/ aanyam /

'jesticulation'

/ aaraatana /

'worship'

/ aalu /

'banyan'

/ aalu /

'person'

/ aasa /

'desire'

/ aavi /

'steam'

/ aayiram /

'thousand'

/ oo- /

/ ootuva /

'to chant'

/ ooRu /

'they'

/ ootu /

'frying pan'

/ ookari /

'share'

/ oon /

'he'

/ oonam /

'a festival'

/ oorma /

'memory'

/ oola /

'palm leaf'

/ oolam /

'ripple'

/ uu /

/ uutuva /

'to blow'

/ uuRuva /

'to ooze'

/ uuma /

'dumb'

/ uunu /

'tooth gum'

/ uunu /

'rice meal'

/ uura /

'hip'

/ uuvi /

'whistle'

/ uuyam /

'turn'

1.1.6.2.1.4. Table showing the distribution of initial long vowels before long consonants:

| | -pp | -bb | -tt | -dd | -RR | -tṭ | -dḍ | -cc | -jj | -kk | -gg | -mm | -nṇ | -nṇ | -nṇ | -lḷ | -lḷ | -vṿ | -yỵ |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ii- | | x | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| ee- | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | x | | | | | x | | | | |
| aa- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | | | | | x | | | | |
| oo- | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| uu- | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Total possibility | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Actual occurrence | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | |
| Percentage of occurrence | 40 | 100 | 88 | 80 | 80 | 40 | 60 | 20 | | | | | 20 | 60 | | | | | |

| VV — CC | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| ii- | 21 | 4 | 19.0 |
| ee- | 21 | 7 | 33.3 |
| aa- | 21 | 6 | 28.5 |
| oo- | 21 | 2 | 9.5 |
| uu- | 21 | 6 | 28.5 |

E. g.

/ ii- /

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| / iittappana / | 'date palm' |
| / iiRRa / | 'reed' |
| / iicca / | 'fly' |
| / iinnuva / | 'to become dirty' |

/ ee- /

| | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| / eeppu / | 'joint' |
| / cettan / | 'a variety of plantain' |
| / eeRRam / | 'climbing' |
| / cettan / | 'elder brother' |
| / eecci / | 'elder sister' |
| / eekkam / | 'astma' |
| / eennalu / | 'heaving' |

/ aa- /

| | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| / aapplisu / | 'office' |
| / aattu / | 'inside' |
| / aaRRa / | 'a variety of bird' |
| / aattam / | 'swinging' |
| / aakkuva / | 'to make' |
| / aannala / | 'brother' |

/ oo- /

/ oottu /

'chanting'

/ oottalu /

'hotel'

/ uu- /

/ uuttu /

'whistling'

/ uuRRam /

'snobbism'

/ uuttu /

'feeding'

/ uukku /

'strength'

/ uunnu /

'support'

/ uunnalu /

'swing'

1.1.6.2.2. Medial vowels:

1.1.6.2.2.1. Table showing the distribution of medial short vowels before short consonants:

| | -p | -b | -t | -d | -R | -ṭ | -ḍ | -c | -j | -k | -g | -m | -ṇ | -ṇ | -ṇ̣ | -ṇ̣ | -ṇ̣ | -ṇ̣ | -f | -ḷ | -ḷ | -ṣ | -ṣ | -ṿ | -ỵ |
|---------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| -i- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -e- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -a- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -o- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -u- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Total possi- bility | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Actual occur- rence | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Peren- tage of occurrence | 40 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 40 | 60 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 60 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |

| - V - C | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| -i- | 24 | 12 | 50.0 |
| -e- | 24 | 17 | 70.8 |
| -a- | 24 | 17 | 70.8 |
| -o- | 24 | 12 | 50.0 |
| -u- | 24 | 11 | 45.8 |

E.g.

/ -i- /

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| / biti / | 'judgement' |
| / ciRi / | 'lips' |
| / plti / | 'handle' |
| / timaram / | 'cataract' |
| / minisam / | 'smoothness' |
| / mintuya / | 'to speak' |
| / ciri / | 'laughter' |
| / pilaavu / | 'jacktree' |
| / kili / | 'bird' |
| / kisa / | 'loose talk' |
| / pisaatti / | 'knife' |
| / sivaayi / | 'sepoy' |

/ -e- /

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| / jepam / | 'prayer' |
| / cetam / | 'beauty' |
| / neRam / | 'colour' |
| / betippu / | 'tidiness' |
| / cekari / | 'coconut fibre' |
| / cembu / | 'copper' |
| / gentam / | 'odour' |
| / seni / | 'Saturn' |

/ keni /

'trap'

/ be[̄]ncu /

'bench'

/ tera /

'wave'

/ be[̄]la /

'price'

/ be[̄]la /

'crop'

/ resam /

'broth'

/ be[̄]sa[̄]Ri /

'gan'

/ ce[̄]vi /

'car'

/ de[̄]yavu /

'mercy'

/ -a- /

/ ka[̄]pam /

'phlegm'

/ ka[̄]ta /

'story'

/ ka[̄]Ra /

'stain'

/ ka[̄]ta[̄]m /

'debt'

/ ba[̄]ca[̄]na[̄]m /

'devotional hymn'

/ pa[̄]ka /

'feud'

/ pa[̄]ntu /

'ball'

/ pa[̄]ni /

'fever'

/ pa[̄]ni /

'work'

/ pa[̄]na[̄]ca[̄]na[̄]m /

'almanac'

/ pa[̄]ra[̄]ati /

'complaint'

/ ta[̄]la /

'head'

/ ka[̄]la /

'weed'

/ ba[̄]si /

'porcelain plate'

/ ma[̄]si /

'ink'

/ ma[̄]vu /

'axe'

/ ba[̄]yi /

'road'

/ -o- /

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| / poti / | 'packet' |
| / poRam / | 'back' |
| / koti / | 'flag' |

| | |
|------------|---------|
| / poka / | 'smoke' |
| / comaru / | 'wall' |
| / tona / | 'help' |

| | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| / moñcu / | 'beauty' |
| / pora / | 'house' |
| / mola / | 'breasts of women' |
| / kolam / | 'pond' |

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| / kovu / | 'plough blade' |
| / poya / | 'river' |

/ -u- /

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| / putuma / | 'novelty' |
| / kuRi / | 'lot' |
| / muti / | 'hair' |

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| / sukam / | 'well being' |
| / gumasan / | 'clerk' |
| / tuni / | 'clothing' |

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| / turisu / | 'alum' |
| / puli / | 'leopard' |
| / kuli / | 'bath' |

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| / pusu / | 'caterpillar' |
| / kuyi / | 'pit' |

1. 1. 6. 2. 2. 2. Table showing the distribution of medial short vowels before long consonants:

| | -pp | -bb | -tt | -dd | -RR | -tt | -dd | -cc | -jj | -kk | -gg | -mm | -nn | -nn | -na | -nn | -l | -ll | -w | -yy |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| -i- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -e- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -a- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -o- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -u- | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Total possi- bility. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Actual occur- rence. | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 100 | 40 | 100 | 20 | 80 | 100 | 40 | 100 | 20 | 100 | 20 | 100 | 40 | 100 | 100 | 40 | 100 | 100 | 60 | 100 |

| - V - CC | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| -i- | 21 | 15 | 71.4 |
| -e- | 21 | 15 | 71.4 |
| -a- | 21 | 19 | 90.5 |
| -o- | 21 | 13 | 61.9 |
| -u- | 21 | 16 | 76.2 |

E.g.

/ -i- /

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| / n <u>i</u> ppu / | 'standing' |
| / b <u>i</u> tti / | 'wall' |
| / m <u>i</u> RRam / | 'courtyard' |
| / p <u>i</u> ttam / | 'residue' |
| / b <u>i</u> ddi / | 'fool' |
| / p <u>i</u> cca / | 'alms' |
| / p <u>i</u> kkam / | 'pick axe' |
| / c <u>i</u> mmuva / | 'to wink' |
| / t <u>i</u> nnuva / | 'to eat' |
| / m <u>i</u> nnalu / | 'lightning' |
| / k <u>i</u> nnam / | 'metal plate' |
| / c <u>i</u> nnam / | 'name of a month' |
| / j <u>i</u> lla / | 'district' |
| / c <u>i</u> lluva / | 'to crush' (lumps of earth') |
| / p <u>y</u> yuva / | 'to squeeze' |

/ -e- /

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| / ce <u>p</u> pu / | 'small box' |
| / le <u>b</u> ba / | 'muslim priest' |
| / ce <u>t</u> tuva / | 'to slice' |
| / te <u>r</u> Ru / | 'mistake' |

/ kettu /

'buadle'

/ meccam /

'better'

/ tekku /

'south'

/ cemmiin /

'shrimp'

/ cenni /

'temples'

/ benna /

'butter'

/ nennu /

'chest'

/ tennu /

'coconut tree'

/ nellu /

'paddy'

/ bellam /

'water'

/ teyyam /

'a religious festival'

/ -a- /

/ kappi /

'iron pulley'

/ kattu /

'letter'

/ kaRRa /

'sheef of corn'

/ katta /

'brick'

/ beddi /

'pot belly'

/ maccu /

'ceiling'

/ majja /

'marrow'

/ cakka /

'jack fruit'

/ maggam /

'loom'

/ kammi /

'deficit'

/ panni /

'pig'

/ kanni /

'name of a month'

/ kannu /

'eye'

/ mannu /

'snow'

/ mannuva /

'to fade'

| | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| / -o- / | / pallu / | 'teeth' |
| | / palla / | 'stomach' |
| | / tavvu / | 'bolt' |
| | / kayyu / | 'hand' |
| | / toppi / | 'cap' |
| | / kottuva / | 'to sting' |
| | / kottu / | 'skeleton' |
| | / kocca / | 'crane' |
| | / pokkan / | 'chicken pox' |
| | / bomma / | 'doll' |
| / -u- / | / ponnu / | 'gold' |
| | / nonnu / | 'tooth gum' |
| | / poṇṇu / | 'floating body' |
| | / collu / | 'saying' |
| | / kolluva / | 'to buy' |
| | / tovvu / | 'to bow' |
| | / koyyu / | 'to reap' |
| | / kuppi / | 'bottle' |
| | / jubba / | 'juba' |
| | / kuttu / | 'stab' |
| | / buddi / | 'intelligence' |
| | / puRRu / | 'mound' |
| | / kuttī / | 'child' |
| | / succu / | 'switch' |
| | / cukku / | 'dried ginger' |
| | / tummuva / | 'to sneeze' |
| | / tunnuva / | 'to stitch' |
| | / punnu / | 'ulcer' |
| | / mūṇṇuva / | 'to dive' |
| | / mulla / | 'jasmine' |
| | / tullān / | 'grasshopper' |
| | / puvvu / | 'flower' |
| | / kuyyu / | 'plt' |

1.1.6.2.2.3. Table showing the distribution of medial short vowels after short consonants :

| p- | b- | t- | d- | R- | ṭ- | ḍ- | c- | j- | k- | g- | m- | n̄- | n- | ñ- | ñ̄- | s- |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Total possibility | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Actual occurrence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Percentage of occurrence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 60 | 80 | 60 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 40 | 100 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 40 | 80 | 80 |

| C - V - | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| -i- | 24 | 20 | 83.3 |
| -e- | 24 | 18 | 75.0 |
| -a- | 24 | 19 | 79.1 |
| -o- | 24 | 10 | 41.6 |
| -u- | 24 | 18 | 75.0 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| E.g. / -i- / | | | |
| | / pikkam / | 'pick axe' | |
| | / biti / | 'judgement' | |
| | / tin <u>nu</u> va / | 'to eat' | |
| | / dikku / | 'direction' | |
| | / aRiyuva / | 'to know' | |
| | / tikkaRRu / <u>u</u> | 'ticket' | |
| | / c <u>i</u> lli / | 'twig' | |
| | / jilla / | 'district' | |
| | / k <u>i</u> li / <u>i</u> | 'bird' | |
| | / miRRam / | 'courtyard' | |
| | / <u>n</u> ikkuva / | 'to stand' | |
| | / aniy <u>a</u> n / | 'younger brother' | |
| | / ka <u>n</u> isa <u>n</u> / | 'fortune teller' | |
| | / ku <u>r</u> isu / | 'cross' | |
| | / pa <u>l</u> isa / | 'interest' | |
| | / a <u>l</u> iy <u>a</u> n / | 'brother-in-law' | |
| | / si <u>n</u> ima / | 'film' | |
| | / si <u>v</u> aayi / | 'sepoy' | |

/ vittu /
/ kayita /

'seed'
'donkey'

/ -e - /

/ petti /

'box'

/ bela /

'price'

/ tennu /

'coconut tree'

/ deya /

'mercy'

/ Renku /

'colourfulness'

/ tenRu /

'tent'

/ ceti /

'plant'

/ jeyam /

'success'

/ keti /

'clock'

/ gentam /

'odour'

/ mella /

'slowly'

/ nellu /

'paddy'

/ netti /

'leaf stalk'

/ resam /

'broth'

/ lekku /

'sense'

/ senRu /

'scent'

/ seri /

'correctness'

/ bela /

'crop'

/ -a - /

/ payam /

'fruit'

/ battu /

'duck'

/ tala /

'head'

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| / Rava / | 'rava' |
| / kaṭam / | 'debt' |
| / aacarū / | 'attendance' |
| / kaḷa / | 'weed' |
| / maram / | 'tree' |
| / naṭu / | 'centre' |
| / manasu / | 'mind' |
| / maṇam / | 'fragrance' |
| / n̄aravu / | 'vein' |
| / ranṭu / | 'two' |
| / kaḷam / | 'pot' |
| / baḷam / | 'manure' |
| / asalu / | 'original' |
| / beṣaRi / | 'fan' |
| / bara / | 'line' |
| / bayasu / | 'age' |

/ -o- /

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| / poya / | 'river' |
| / bomma / | 'doll' |
| / toppa / | 'plume' |
| / Roṭṭi / | 'bread' |
| / cova / | 'bad taste' |
| / kora / | 'cough' |
| / mola / | 'breast' |
| / noṇa / | 'lie' |

| | |
|------------|----------|
| / sopnam / | 'dream' |
| / sonku / | 'beauty' |

/ -u- /

| | |
|------------|-------|
| / putiya / | 'new' |
|------------|-------|

/ buddi /
/ tuni /

'intelligence'
'cloth'

/ duṣṭu /

'evilness'

/ cukku /
/ juttu /

'dried ginger'
'tuft of hair on
shaven head'

/ kuppi /
/ gusti /
/ muttam /
/ nullu /

'bottle'
'wrestling'
'kiss'
'a pinch'

/ anupavam /

'experience'

/ aaṇuṇṇaḷu /

'men'

/ teruvu /
/ balutu /

'street'
'big'

/ paḷuṅku /

'pearl'

/ sukam /

'comfort'

/ suddi /
/ pavuti /

'purity'
'half'

1. 1. 6. 2. 2. 4. Table showing the distribution of medial short vowels after long consonants :

| pp- bb- tt- dd- RR- tt- dd- cc- jj- kk- gg- mm- nn- nn- nn- ll- ll- vv- yy- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | -i- |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | -e- |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | -a- |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | -o- |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | -u- |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Total possi- bility. |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Actual occur- rence. |
| 40 | 60 | 40 | 40 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 20 | Percentage of occurrence. |

| CC - V . | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| -i- | 21 | 6 | 28.5 |
| -e- | 21 | — | — |
| -a- | 21 | 12 | 57.1 |
| -o- | 21 | — | — |
| -u- | 21 | 15 | 71.4 |

E. g.

/ -i- /

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| / kattiri / | 'scissors' |
| / buddimuttu / | 'difficulty' |
| / kattilu / | 'cot' |
| / eccilu / | 'victual leavings' |
| / ikkili / | 'tickling' |
| / bayyilu / | 'behind' |

/ -a- /

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| / kappalu / | 'ship' |
| / kattalu / | 'burning' |
| / yuddam / | 'war' |
| / paRRalu / | 'folly' |
| / mattalu / | 'leaf stalk of coconut' |
| / accati / | 'printing' |
| / pikkam / | 'pick axe' |
| / maggam / | 'loom' |
| / kammalu / | 'ear ring' |
| / kannanam / | 'sandal wood' |
| / kannata / | 'spectacles' |
| ... | |
| / mannaalam / | 'marriage' |

/ -u- /

/ tuppuva /

'to split'

/ kattuva /

'to burn'

/ vaRRuva /

'to evaporate'

/ kittuva /

'to get'

/ kuccuva /

'to sting'

/ bekkuva /

'to place'

/ tummuva /

'to sneeze'

/ tinnuva /

'to eat'

/ minnuva /

'to glitter'

/ ennnuva /

'to count'

/ munnuva /

'to dive'

/ kolluva /

'to kill'

/ kolluva /

'to buy'

/ tovvuva /

'to bow'

/ ceyyuva /

'to do'

1.1.6.2.2.5. Table showing the distribution of medial long vowels before short consonants:

| | -p | -b | -t | -d | -R | -ṭ | -ḍ | -c | -j | -k | -g | -m | -ṇ | -ṇ | -ṇ | -ñ | -ñ | -r | -l | -ḷ | -s | -ṣ | -v | -y |
|--------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| -ii- | x | | x | | x | x | | | | | x | x | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -ee- | x | | x | | x | x | | x | | x | | x | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -aa- | x | | x | | x | x | | x | | x | | x | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| -oo- | x | | x | | x | x | | x | | x | | x | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| u-u- | x | | x | | x | x | | | | | x | x | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Possibility | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Actual occurrence | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 40 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 40 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

| - VV - C | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| -ii- | 24 | 13 | 54.2 |
| -ee- | 24 | 15 | 62.5 |
| -aa- | 24 | 16 | 66.6 |
| -oo- | 24 | 14 | 58.3 |
| -uu- | 24 | 13 | 54.2 |

E. g.

/ -ii- /

/ siitam /

'cold'

/ tiiRu /

'full authority' (on
landed properties)

/ biitu /

'wife's house'

/ siima /

'western countries'

/ ciina /

'China'

/ siinam /

'tiredness'

/ tiiram /

'shore'

/ piili /

'feather'

/ ciilu /

'small piece of wood'

/ piisu /

'fee'

/ kiisa /

'pocket'

/ diivu /

'island'

/ tiiyu /

'fire'

/ -ee- /

/ ceetam /

'loss'

/ peeRu /

'child birth'

/ peeti /

'fear'

/ beecaaRu /

'worry'

/ beekam /

'quick'

/ neemam /

'law'

/ teen /

'honey'

/ beenan /

'want'

/ ceera /

'rattle snake'

/ meelu /

'body'

/ teelu /

'scorpion'

/ keesu /

'case'

/ meesa /

'table'

/ deevan /

'god'

/ meeyuva /

'to graze'

/ -aa- /

/ paapam /

'sin'

/ paati /

'half'

/ paaRa /

'rock'

/ kaatu /

'forest'

/ raacaavu /

'king'

/ daakam /

'thirst'

/ taamara /

'lotus'

/ maan /

'deer'

/ paanu /

'spathe'

/ caaru /

'support'

/ maala /

'garland'

/ taalam /

'rhythm'

/ traasu /

'scales'

/ maasu /

'teacher'

/ maavu /

'mango tree'

/ caaya /

'tea'

/ -oo- /

/ mootiram /

'ring'

/ cooRu /

'cooked rice'

/ kooti /

'crore'

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| / lookam / | 'universe' |
| / roomam / | 'hair' |
| / toona / | 'abundance' |
| / kooni / | 'staircase' |
| / coora / | 'blood' |
| / toolu / | 'leather' |
| / moolu / | 'daughter' |
| / koosaRi / | 'quilt' |
| / doosa / | 'dosai' |
| / noovu / | 'pain' |
| / kooyi / | 'hen' |

/ -uu- /

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| / ruupam / | 'image' |
| / juutan / | 'jew' |
| / kuuRa / | 'cockroach' |
| / cuutu / | 'heat' |
| / buumi / | 'earth' |
| / kuuna / | 'heap' |
| / tuunu / | 'pillar' |
| / duuram / | 'distance' |
| / tuulu / | 'feather' |
| / cuula / | 'furnace' |
| / tuusi / | 'needle' |
| / puuvu / | 'flower' |
| / puuyi / | 'sand' |

1.1.6.2.2.6. Table showing the distribution of medial long vowels before long consonants:

| | -pp | bb | -tt | .dd | -RR | -tt | .dd | -cc | .jj | -kk | -gg | -mm | -nn | -nn | -nn | .nn | -ll | .ll | vv | .yy |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| -ii- | x | | x | | x | x | x | x | | x | | | | x | | x | | | | x |
| -ee- | x | | x | | x | x | x | x | | x | | | | x | | x | | | | |
| -aa- | x | | x | | x | x | x | x | | x | | | | x | | x | | | | |
| -oo- | x | | x | | x | x | x | x | | x | | | | | | x | | | | |
| -uu- | x | | x | | x | x | x | x | | x | | | | | | x | | | | |
| Total possibility | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Actual occurrence | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | 3 | 5 | | | | 1 | |
| Percentage of occurrence | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | 60 | 100 | | | | 20 | |

| -VV- CC | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| -ii- | 21 | 9 | 42.9 |
| -ee- | 21 | 8 | 38.1 |
| -aa- | 21 | 8 | 38.1 |
| -oo- | 21 | 7 | 33.3 |
| -uu- | 21 | 7 | 33.3 |

E.g.

/ -ii- /

/ piippi /

'whistle'

/ ciitta /

'bad'

/ tiiRRa /

'victuals'

/ ciittu /

'card'

/ tiiccaru /

'school mistress'

/ biikkam /

'inflammation'

/ biin^{aa}nu

'wine'

/ niin^{aa}nuva /

'to move'

/ tiyyati /

'date'

/ -ee- /

/ teeppu /

'plastering'

/ leettu /

'lathe'

/ teeRRa /

'tusk'

/ beetta /

'hunting'

/ meeccalu /

'grazing'

/ keekku /

'East'

/ meennu /

'grazed'

/ keen^{aa}nu /

'tubor'

/ -aa- /

/ 'saappu /

'shop'

| | |
|-------------|---|
| / caattam / | 'funeral ceremony' for deceased persons' |
| / kaaRRu / | 'breeze' |
| / paattu / | 'song' |

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| / maaccilu / | 'broom' |
| / baakku / | 'word' |

| | |
|------------|-------|
| / paañnu / | 'ran' |
|------------|-------|

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| / maaiina / | 'mango' |
| / sooppu / | 'soap' |

/ -oo- /

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| / lootti / | 'dhoti' |
| / pooRRuva / | 'to feed' |
| / poottam / | 'photo' |

| | |
|------------|----------|
| / kooccu / | 'spasms' |
| / tookku / | 'gun' |

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| / moonnuva / | 'to moan' |
|--------------|-----------|

/ -uu- /

| | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| / suuppu / | 'soup' |
| / kuuttu / | 'an entertainment at the temple' |

| | |
|------------|---------|
| / kuuRRu / | 'voice' |
| / puuttu / | 'lock' |

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| / puucca / | 'cat' |
| / suukkeetu / | 'illness' |

| | |
|------------|-------|
| / muunna / | 'owl' |
|------------|-------|

1.1.6.2.2.7. Table showing the distribution of medial long vowels after short consonants :

| p- b- t- d- R- t- d- c- j- k- g- m- n- n- n- n- r- l- l- s- s- v- y- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Total poss- bility | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Actual occur- rence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Percentage of occurrence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 100 | 40 | 100 | 80 | 20 |

| C-VV. | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| -ii- | 24 | 15 | 62.5 |
| -ee- | 24 | 15 | 62.5 |
| -aa- | 24 | 22 | 91.7 |
| -oo- | 24 | 15 | 62.5 |
| -uu- | 24 | 14 | 58.3 |

E. g. / -ii- /

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| / piisu / | 'fees' |
| / biisuva / | 'to fan' |
| / tiiyu / | 'fire' |
| / diisam / | 'day' |
| / ciira / | 'spinach' |
| / jiiram / | 'cuminseed' |

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| / kiisa / | 'pocket' |
| / miisa / | 'moustache' |
| / niilam / | 'blue' |

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| / paniiru / | 'rose water' |
| / pariisa / | 'examination' |
| / pooliisu / | 'police' |
| / siiRRu / | 'seat' |

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| / siila / | 'cloth' |
| / biiti / | 'width' |

/ -ee- / / peeru / 'name'

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| / beesam / | 'dress' |
| / teeru / | 'chariot' |

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| / deesyam | 'anger' |
|-----------|---------|

| | |
|------------|----------|
| / Reesan / | 'ration' |
| / ceelu / | 'beauty' |

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| / jee'u / | 'jail' |
| / keeruva / | 'to climb' |

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| / meesa / | 'table' |
|-----------|---------|

/ neelsu /

'nurse'

/ greenam /

'eclipse'

/ leesam /

'a little'

/ seeRu /

'a unit of
measurement'

/ seelu /

'beauty'

/ veetana /

'pain'

/ -aa- /

/ paalu /

'milk'

/ baaya /

'plantain'

/ taayalu /

'below'

/ daanyam /

'grain'

/ kaRaampu /

'cloves'

/ taanku /

'tank'

/ daansu /

'dance'

/ caaya /

'tea'

/ jaati /

'caste'

/ kaatiyan /

'barber'

/ gaasu /

'gas'

/ maasu /

'teacher' (M)

/ naalu /

'four'

/ inaam /

'gift'

/ naalu /

'we' (excl.)

/ raavu /

'night'

/ laavu /

'moonlight'

/ klaasu /

'tumbler'

/ kasaala /

'chair'

/ aasaari /

'carpenter'

/ paavaata /

'skirt'

/ yaatra /

'journey'

/ -oo- /

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| / poottu / | 'buffalo' |
| / boottu / | 'boat' |
| / toolu / | 'armpit' |
| / Roontu / | 'patrol' |
| / ka <u>to</u> olu / | 'churning stick' |
| / coora / | 'blood' |
| / jooRu / | 'excellent' |
| / kooyi / | 'hen' |
| / mooru / | 'butter milk' |
| / <u>no</u> ovu / | 'pain' |
| / roomam / | 'hair' |
| / lootti / | 'dhoti' |
| / sooppu / | 'soap' |
| / sookku / | 'brightness' |
| / voottu / | 'vote' |

/ -uu- /

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| / puucca / | 'cat' |
| / buumi / | 'earth' |
| / tuunu / | 'pillar' |
| / duura / | 'far' |
| / cuutu / | 'heat' |
| / juutan / | 'jew' |
| / kuuRa / | 'cockroach' |
| / muun <u>nu</u> / | 'three' |
| / <u>nu</u> ulu / | 'thread' |
| / ruupam / | 'image' |
| / luuppu / | 'loop' |
| / bap <u>lu</u> usu / | 'a variety of lemon' |
| / suuryan / | 'sun' |
| / <u>su</u> usu / | 'shoes' |

1.1.6.2.2.8 Table showing the distribution of medial long vowels after long consonants.

| pp- bb- tt- dd- RR- tt- dd- cc- jj- kk- gg- m n- nn- nn- ll- ll- vv- yy- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------------------|
| x | | | | x | | | x | | | | | -il- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | -ee- |
| x | x | | x | x | | x | x | | x | | | -aa- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | -oo- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | -uu- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Total possi- bility |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Actual occurrence |
| 40 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 80 | 20 | 20 | 60 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 40 | Percentage of occurrence |

| CC - VV - | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| -ii- | 21 | 4 | 19.0 |
| -ee- | 21 | 2 | 9.5 |
| -aa- | 21 | 9 | 42.8 |
| -oo- | 21 | — | — |
| -uu- | 21 | 6 | 28.5 |

E. g.

/ -ii- /

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| / aappiisu / | 'office' |
| / vakkiilu / | 'advocate' |
| / kanniiru / | 'tears' |
| / villiisu / | 'velvet' |

/ -ee- /

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| / suukkeetu / | 'illness' |
| / anneeram / | 'then' |

/ -aa- /

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| / kuppaayam / | 'stitched clothes' |
| / pattaayam / | 'large chest' (for storing rice) |
| / pattaalam / | 'troops' |
| / accaaRu / | 'pickles' |
| / pikkaasu / | 'pick axe' |
| / ammaaman / | 'uncle' |
| / kannaaṭi / | 'mirror' |

/ aṇṇaati /

'market'

/ payyaala /

'cow shed'

/ -uu- /

/ budduusu /

'idiot'

/ kakkuusa /

'latrine'

/ eṇṇuuRu /

'eight hundred'

/ aṇṇuuRu /

'five hundred'

/ mulluutti /

'pin'

/ kayyuukku /

'physical strength'

1.1.6.2.3 Final Vowels :

1.1.6.2.3.1. Table showing the distribution of final short vowels after short consonants :

| p- b- t- | | d- | R- | t- | d- | c- | j- | k- | g- | m- | n- | n- | n- | n- | r- | l- | l- | s- | s- | v- | y- |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Total possi- bility. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Actual occur- rence. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 40 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Percentage of occurrence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| C - V | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| -i | 24 | 15 | 62.5 |
| -e | 24 | 6 | 25.0 |
| -a | 24 | 15 | 62.5 |
| -o | 24 | 16 | 66.6 |
| -u | 24 | 16 | 66.6 |

E-g. / -i /

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| / paapi / | 'sinner' |
| / cati / | 'treachery' |
| / muRi / | 'cut' |
| / kaṭi / | 'bite' |
| / raaci / | 'compromise' |
| / umi / | 'chaff' |
| / pani / | 'fever' |
| / paṇi / | 'work' |
| / kari / | 'charcoal' |
| / puli / | 'leopard' |
| / kali / | 'play' |
| / basi / | 'porcelain plate' |
| / masi / | 'ink' |
| / aavi / | 'steam' |
| / bayi / | 'road' |

/ -e /

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| / kayite / | 'donkey' (Voc.)' |
| / śaaRe / | 'Sir (Voc.)' |
| / aate / | 'goat (Voc.)' |
| / aane / | 'elephant (Voc.)' |
| / moole / | 'daughter (Voc.)' |
| / maase / | 'teacher (Voc.)' |

/ -a /

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| / kripa / | 'blessing' |
| / kata / | 'story' |
| / kaRa / | 'stain' |
| / koṭa / | 'umbrella' |
| / parica / | 'shield' |
| / poka / | 'smoke' |
| / aama / | 'tortoise' |
| / aana / | 'elephant' |
| / <u>na</u> na / | 'lie' |
| / kora / | 'cough' |
| / mala / | 'hill' |
| / kaḷa / | 'weed' |

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| / paśa / | 'gum' |
| / paava / | 'doll' |
| / baaya / | 'plantain' |

/ -o /

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| / laapo / | 'gain?' |
| / kaato / | 'ear?' |
| / kaaRo / | 'car?' |
| / kaato / | 'forest' |
| / deeko / | 'body?' |
| / amo / | 'I do not know' |
| / murrno / | 'reaped?' |
| / oono / | 'he?' |
| / aano / | 'male?' |
| / peero / | 'name?' |
| / <u>na</u> alo / | 'four?' |
| / teelo / | 'scorpion?' |
| / maaso / | 'dried fish?' |
| / maaso / | 'teacher?' |

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| / kaavo / | 'village temple?' |
| / naayo / | 'dog?' |

/ -u /

| | |
|------------|------------|
| / ciirpu / | 'comb' |
| / kotu / | 'mosquito' |
| / ceRu / | 'wing' |
| / vatu / | 'scar' |

| | |
|------------|--------|
| / kaardu / | 'card' |
|------------|--------|

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| / aṅcu / | 'five' |
| / klaarku / | 'clerk' |

| | |
|------------|----------|
| / muurnu / | 'reaped' |
|------------|----------|

| | |
|----------|--------|
| / aanu / | 'male' |
|----------|--------|

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| / kuru / | 'seed' |
| / olu / | 'water current' |
| / tulu / | 'Tulu language' |

| | |
|----------|-------|
| / basu / | 'bus' |
|----------|-------|

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| / maasu / | 'teacher' |
| / kovu / | 'plough blade' |
| / baayu / | 'air' |

| CC - V | Total possibility | Actual occurrence | Percentage of occurrence |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| -i | 21 | 18 | 85.7 |
| -e | 21 | 7 | 33.3 |
| -a | 21 | 18 | 85.7 |
| -o | 21 | 19 | 90.5 |
| -u | 21 | 17 | 80.9 |

E.g. / -i /

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| / kappi / | 'iron pulley' |
| / katti / | 'knife' |
| / buddi / | 'intelligence' |
| / kuRRi / | 'stump' |
| / katṭi / | 'weight' |
| / biddi / | 'fool' |
| / acci / | 'Nair wife' |
| / ajji / | 'grand mother' |
| / pakki / | 'male sex organ' |
| / kammi / | 'deficit' |
| / panṇi / | 'pig' |
| / kanni / | 'name of a month' |
| / kanṇi / | 'link' |
| / kaññi / | 'gruel' |
| / baññi / | 'beauty' |
| / palli / | 'lizard' |
| / paññi / | 'church' |
| / bayyi / | 'behind' |

/ -e /

| | |
|------------|----------------------|
| / kaaRRe / | 'wind (Voc.)' |
| / ceette / | 'evil spirit (Voc.)' |
| / kaakke / | 'grow (Voc.)' |

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| / amme / | 'mother (Voc.)' |
| / ponne / | 'gold (Voc.)' |
| / penne / | 'girl (Voc.)' |

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| / payye / | 'cow (Voc.)' |
|-----------|--------------|

/ -a /

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| / kappa / | 'sweet potato' |
| / jubba / | 'juba' |
| / tatta / | 'parrot' |
| / kaRRa / | 'sheaf of corn' |
| / katta / | 'brick' |

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| / pacca / | 'green' |
| / majja / | 'marrow' |
| / cakka / | 'jack fruit' |
| / amma / | 'mother' |
| / konna / | 'a flower tree' |
| / panna / | 'a weed' |
| / enna / | 'oil' |

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| / ma ^{na} na / | 'yellow' |
|-------------------------|----------|

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| / ma ^{na} na / | 'mango' |
| / ^{na} nalla / | 'good' |

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| / palla / | 'stomach' |
|-----------|-----------|

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| / covva / | 'Tuesday' |
| / payya / | 'slowly' |

/ -o /

| | |
|------------|----------|
| / ippo / | 'now' |
| / catto / | 'died?' |
| / yuddo / | 'war?' |
| / kaaRRo / | 'wind?' |
| / puutto / | 'lock?' |
| / vaacco / | 'watch?' |
| / ajjo / | 'hajj?' |

/ paakko /

'bag?'

/ maggo /

'mug?'

/ ammo /

'mother (Voc.)'

/ kanno /

'buffalo?'

/ ponno /

'gold?'

/ kanno /

'eye?'

/ mañño /

'snow?'

/ tenño /

'coconut tree?'

/ kallo /

'stone?'

/ kallo /

'toddy?'

/ puvvo /

'flower?'

/ ayyo /

'Oh!'

/ -u /

/ uppu /

'salt'

/ kattu /

'letter'

/ iRRu /

'a drop'

/ pattu /

'silk'

/ maccu /

'ceiling'

/ ajju /

'hajj'

/ cukku /

'dried ginger'

/ maggu /

'mug'

/ kannu /

'buffallow'

/ poñnu /

'gold'

/ kannu /

'eye'

/ mañnu /

'snow'

/ tennu /

'coconut tree'

/ pallu /

'teeth'

/ kallu /

'toddy'

/ mavvu /

'axe'

/ kayyu /

'hand'

1.1.6.2.4. Initial Consonants :

1.1.6.2 4.1. Table showing the distribution of initial consonants before short vowels :

| | -i | -e | -a | -o | -u | Total possi- bility | Actual occur- rence | Percentage of occurrence |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| p- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| b- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| t- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| d- | x | x | x | | x | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| R- | | x | x | x | | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| t- | x | x | | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| d- | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| c- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| j- | x | x | | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| k- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| g- | | x | | | x | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| m- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| <u>n-</u> | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| n- | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| <u>n-</u> | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| <u>n-</u> | | x | x | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| <u>n-</u> | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| r- | | x | x | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| l- | | x | | | x | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| <u>l-</u> | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| s- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| <u>s-</u> | | x | x | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| v- | x | x | x | | | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| y- | | | | | x | 5 | 1 | 2 |

| C - V | -i | -e | -a | -o | -u |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total possibility | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Actual occurrence | 12 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 13 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 50.0 | 75.0 | 58.3 | 37.5 | 54.2 |

E.g. / p- /

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| / pirku / | 'mosquito' |
| / peya / | 'penalty' |
| / pala / | 'plank' |
| / poya / | 'river' |
| / pusu / | 'caterpillar' |

/ b- /

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| / biti / | 'judgement' |
| / beta / | 'sowing' |
| / bala / | 'net' |
| / bomma / | 'doll' |
| / buddi / | 'intelligence' |

/ t- /

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| / timaram / | 'cataract' |
| / tennu / | 'coconut tree' |
| / tala / | 'head' |
| / torala / | 'colds' |
| / tunta / | 'cheek' |

/ d /

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| / dikku / | 'direction' |
| / deya / | 'mercy' |
| / darmam / | 'alms' |
| / dukkam / | 'sorrow' |

/ R- /

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| / Renku / | 'gaudiness' |
| / Ravukka / | 'bodice' |

| | | |
|--------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| / R- / | / Rotti / | 'bread' |
| / t- / | / ṭikkaRRu / | 'ticket' |
| | / tenRu / | 'tent' |
| / c- / | / citram / | 'map' |
| | / cempu / | 'copper' |
| | / cati / | 'cheating' |
| | / coyali / | 'epilepsy' |
| | / cunṭu / | 'beak' |
| / j- / | / jilla / | 'district' |
| | / jemmi / | 'landlord' |
| | / juttu / | 'tuft of hair on shaven head' |
| / k- / | / kinaavu / | 'dream' |
| | / keti / | 'clock' |
| | / katta / | 'brick' |
| | / kora / | 'cough' |
| | / kutira / | 'horse' |
| / g- / | / geta / | 'club' |
| | / gusti / | 'wrestling' |
| / m- / | / miccam / | 'balance' |
| | / mella / | 'slowly' |
| | / mala / | 'hill' |
| | / mola / | 'breasts' |
| | / muttam / | 'kiss' |
| / n- / | / ṇikkuva / | 'to stand' |

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| / <u>n</u> ellu / | 'paddy' |
| / <u>n</u> alla / | 'good' |
| / <u>n</u> ona / | 'lie' |
| / <u>n</u> ullu / | 'a pinch' |
| / <u>n̄</u> - / | |
| / <u>n̄</u> etti / | 'leaf stalk' |
| / <u>n̄</u> aravu / | 'vein' |
| / <u>r</u> - / | |
| / resam / | 'broth' |
| / ran̄tu / | 'two' |
| / <u>l</u> - / | |
| / lebba / | 'muslim priest' |
| / lun̄ki / | 'lungi' |
| / <u>s</u> - / | |
| / sinima / | 'film' |
| / senRu / | 'scent' |
| / sattu / | 'essence' |
| / sorn̄am / | 'gold' |
| / sukam / | 'comfort' |
| / <u>s</u> - / | |
| / seri / | 'correctness' |
| / sabdam / | 'noise' |
| / <u>v</u> - / | |
| / bittu / | 'seed' |
| / bela / | 'price' |
| / bala / | 'net' |
| / <u>y</u> - / | |
| / yuddam / | 'war' |

1. 1. 6. 2. 4; 2. Table showing the distribution of initial consonants before long vowels :

| | -ii | -ee | -aa | -oo | -uu | Total possibi- lity | Actual occur- rence | Percentage of occurrence |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| p- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| b- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| t- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| d- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| R- | | x | x | x | | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| ṭ- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| ḍ- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| c- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| j- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| k- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| g- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| m- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| <u>n</u> - | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| n- | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| <u>ṇ</u> - | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| <u>n̄</u> - | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| <u>n̄</u> - | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| r- | | | x | x | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| l- | | x | x | x | x | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| ḷ- | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| s- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| , s- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| v- | x | x | x | x | | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| y- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |

| C-VV | -ii | -ee | -aa | -oo | -uu |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total possibility | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Actual occurrence | 12 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 13 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 50.0 | 58.3 | 83.3 | 58.3 | 54.6 |

E.g. /p- /

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| / piili / | 'feather' |
| / peeru / | 'name' |
| / paalu / | 'milk' |
| / pooliisu / | 'police' |
| / puuvu / | 'flower' |

/b- /

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| / biiti / | 'width' |
| / beecaaRu / | 'worry' |
| / baalu / | 'tail' |
| / boottu / | 'boat' |

/t- /

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| / buumi / | 'earth' |
| / tiiyu / | 'fire' |
| / teelu / | 'scorpion' |
| / taati / | 'beard' |
| / tooļu / | 'armpit' |

/d- /

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| / tuusi / | 'needle' |
| / diisam / | 'day' |
| / deesyam / | 'anger' |

/ daanam /

'gift'

/ doosa /

'dosai'

/ duuram /

'distance'

/ R- /

/ Reesan /

'ration'

/ Raakku /

'arrack'

/ Roontu /

'patrol'

/ t- /

/ taanku /

'tank'

/ d- /

/ daansu /

'dance'

/ c- /

/ ciira /

'spinach'

/ ceera /

'rattle snake'

/ caaru /

'support'

/ coora /

'blood'

/ cuutu /

'heat'

/ j- /

/ jiiram /

'cumin seed'

/ jeelu /

'jail'

/ jaalam /

'window'

/ jooli /

'occupation'

/ juutan /

'jew'

/ k- /

/ kiisa /

'pocket'

/ keeli /

'fame'

/ kaatu /

'forest'

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | / kooṭati / | 'court' |
| / g- / | / kuuRa / | 'cockroach' |
| | / gaasu / | 'gas' |
| / m- / | / miitu / | 'face' |
| | / meelu / | 'body' |
| | / maala / | 'chain' |
| | / moolu / | 'daughter' |
| | / muutta / | 'bed bug' |
| / <u>n</u> - / | / <u>ni</u> ila / | 'blue' |
| | / <u>ne</u> eru / | 'truth' |
| | / <u>na</u> alu / | 'four' |
| | / <u>no</u> ovu / | 'pain' |
| | / <u>nu</u> ulu / | 'thread' |
| | | |
| / <u>n̄</u> - / | / <u>n̄</u> aa <u>lu</u> / | 'we' |
| | | |
| / r- / | / raaci / | 'compromise' |
| | / roomam / | 'hair' |
| | / ruupam / | 'shape' |
| / l- / | / leelam / | 'auction' |
| | / laapam / | 'profit' |
| | / lookam / | 'universe' |
| | / luuppu / | 'loop' |

/ s- /

/ siiRRu /

'seat'

/ seeRu /

'a unit of

measurement'

/ saaram /

'substance'

/ soopu /

'soap'

/ suutram /

'trick'

/ 's- /

/ 'siilam /

'habit'

/ 'seelu /

'beauty'

/ 'saapam /

'curse'

/ 'sookku /

'beauty'

/ 'suulam /

'spear'

/ v- /

/ biiti /

'width'

/ beetana /

'pain'

/ baatam /

'rheumatism'

/ voottu /

'vote'

/ y- /

/ yaatra /

'journey'

1.1.6.2.5 Medial Consonants ;

1.1.6.2.5.1 Table showing the distribution of medial short consonants before short vowels :

| | -i | -e | -a | -o | -u | Total Possi- bility | Actual occur- rence | Percentage of occurrence |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| -p- | | | x | | x | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -b- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -t- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -d- | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| -R- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -ṭ- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -ḍ- | | | | | x | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -c- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -j- | x | | | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -k- | x | | x | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -g- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -m- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -n- | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| -n̄- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -ṇ̄- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -ñ- | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| -ṇ̃- | | | | | | 5 | — | — |
| -r- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -l- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -ḷ- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -s- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -ṣ- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -v- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -y- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |

| - C - V | -i | -e | -a | -o | -u |
|--------------------------|-------------|----|------|----|---------------|
| Total possibility | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Actual occurrence | 16 | — | 17 | — | 16 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 66.6 | — | 70.8 | — | 66.6 |
| E.g. | | | | | |
| / -p- / | | | | | |
| | / kapam / | | | | 'phlegm' |
| | / ciirpu / | | | | 'comb' |
| / -b- / | | | | | |
| | / arbutam / | | | | 'cancer' |
| / -t- / | | | | | |
| | / pativu / | | | | 'custom' |
| | / potam / | | | | 'softness' |
| | / kotu / | | | | 'mosquito' |
| / -R- / | | | | | |
| | / aRivu / | | | | 'knowledge' |
| | / aRavu / | | | | 'butchery' |
| | / peRuva / | | | | 'child birth' |
| / -ṭ- / | | | | | |
| | / atima / | | | | 'slave' |

/ paṭavu /

'step'

/ aṭuppam /

'closeness'

/ -ḍ- /

/ kaardu /

'card'

/ -c- /

/ aaciyaaru /

'muslim who has
gone for hajj'

/ aacaru /

'attendance'

/ aarcu /

'arch'

/ -j- /

/ arji /

'appeal'

/ -k- /

/ pakinu /

'dollar'

/ pakalu /

'daytime'

/ -g- /

/ sorgam /

'heaven'

/ -m- /

/ kumilu /

'mushroom'

/ amara /

'beans'

/ kamuku /

'arecanut tree'

/ -n- /

/ aniyan /

'younger brother'

/ manasu /

'mind'

/ minusam /

'smoothness'

/ -ṇ- /

/ kaṇisan /

'fortune teller'

/ paṇam /

'money'

/ taṇuvu /

'coolness'

/ -r- /

/ pirivu /
/ maram /
/ aruvu /

'collection'
'tree'
'margin'

/ -l- /

/ palisa /
/ malaru /
/ balutu /

'interest'
'popped corn'
'big one'

/ -i- /

/ aliyan /
/ alavu /

'brother-in-law'
'measurement'

/ palunku /

'pearl'

/ -s- /

/ masilu /
/ asalu /
/ asuran /

'muscles'
'original'
'evil incarnate'

/ -s- /

/ pasima /
/ besarpu /
/ asuddi /

'stickiness'
'sweat'
'impurity'

/ -v- /

/ paviyam /
/ aavalu /
/ pavuti /

'pearl'
'house bat'
'half'

/ -y- /

/ kayivu /
/ ayavu /
/ aayusu /

'ability'
'looseness'
'life time'

1.1.6.2.5.2 Table showing the distribution of medial short consonants before long vowels:-

| | -ii | -ee | -aa | -oo | -uu | Total possibi- lity | Actual occur- rence | Percentage of occurrence |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| -p- | | x | x | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -b- | | | | | | 5 | - | - |
| -t- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -d- | | | | | | 5 | - | - |
| -R- | x | x | x | | | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -t- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -d- | | | | | | 5 | - | - |
| -c- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -j- | | | | | | 5 | - | - |
| -k- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -g- | | | | | | 5 | - | - |
| -m- | | | x | | x | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -n- | | | x | | x | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -n- | x | x | x | | | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -n- | x | | x | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -n- | | | | | | 5 | - | - |
| -n- | | | | | | 5 | - | - |
| -r- | x | | x | x | | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -l- | | | x | x | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -l- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -s- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -g- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -v- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -y- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |

| - C - VV | -ii | -ee | -aa | -oo | -uu |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| Total possibility | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Actual occurrence | 6 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 4 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 25.0 | 12.5 | 70.8 | 8.3 | 16.6 |

E.g. /-p- /

/apeesa / 'request'
/tapaalu / 'mail'

/-t- /

/aataaram / 'document'

/-R- /

/aRiippu / 'informing'
/taleena / 'pillow'

/poRaayi / 'stooling'

/-t- /

/ktaavu / 'young one of cattle'

/-c- /

/raacaavu / 'king'

/-h- /

/aakaasam / 'sky'

/-m- /

/tamaasa / 'fun'

/karmuusa / 'pappaya'

/ -n̄ /

/ peenaaya /

'mad dog'

/ puunuulu /

'sacred thread'

/ -n- /

/ aniiti /

'injustice'

/ patineeyu /

'seventeen'

/ kinaavu /

'dream'

/ -n̄- /

/ paṇṇiru /

'making to work'

/ manaatti /

'bride'

/ -r- /

/ pariisa /

'examination'

/ aaraatana /

'worship'

/ aaroogyam /

'health'

/ -l- /

/ pilaavu /

'jack tree'

/ alookyam /

'displeasure'

/ -l̄- /

/ paaliisu /

'ruin'

/ alaampu /

'mushroom'

/ bappuluusu /

'a variety of lemon'

/ -s- /

/ resiitu /

'receipt'

/ kasaala /

'chair'

/ vasuuri /

'samall pox'

/ -s̄- /

/ aasaari /

'carpenter'

/ -v- /

/ savaari /

'pleasant ride'

/ -y- /

/ naayaattu /

'hunting'

1.1.6.2.5.3. Table showing the distribution of medial short consonants after short vowels :

| i- | e- | a- | o- | u- | | Total possi- bility | Actual occur- rence | Percentage of occurrence |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | x | | x | -p- | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| | | | | | -b- | 5 | — | — |
| x | x | x | x | x | -t- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | | x | | x | -d- | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -R- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṭ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -ḍ- | 5 | — | — |
| x | | x | | | -c- | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| | | | | | -j- | 5 | — | — |
| x | x | x | x | x | -k- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -g- | 5 | — | — |
| x | x | x | x | x | -m- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṇ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṇ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṇ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṇ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | | x | x | x | -ṇ- | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -r- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -l- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ḷ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | | | -s- | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| x | x | x | | x | -s- | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| x | x | x | x | | -v- | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -y- | 5 | 5 | 100 |

| i- | e- | a- | o- | u- | V - C. |
|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------------|
| 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Total possibility |
| 19 | 16 | 20 | 15 | 17 | Actual occurrence |
| 79.2 | 66.6 | 80.0 | 62.5 | 70.8 | Percentage of occurrence |

E.g. / -p- /

/ kapam /
/ krupa /

'phlegm'
'blessing'

/ -t- /

/ biti /
/ cetam /
/ kata /
/ potam /
/ putiya /

'judgement'
'beauty'
'story'
'softness'
'new'

/ -d- /

/ vidya /
/ sadya /
/ mudra /

'knowledge'
'feast'
'seal'

/ -R- /

/ ciRi /
/ neRam /
/ kaRa /

'lips'
'colour'
'stain'

| | | |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| / -t- / | / po <u>R</u> am / | 'back' |
| | / ku <u>R</u> i / | 'mark' |
| | / pi <u>t</u> i / | 'handle' |
| | / ke <u>t</u> i / | 'clock' |
| | / ka <u>t</u> am / | 'debt' |
| | / ko <u>t</u> i / | 'flag' |
| / -c- / | / mu <u>t</u> i / | 'hair' |
| | / bi <u>c</u> aaram / | 'thinking' |
| | / ba <u>c</u> anam / | 'devotional song' |
| | / ci <u>k</u> ilsa / | 'medical treatment' |
| | / ce <u>k</u> ari / | 'coconut fibre' |
| | / pa <u>k</u> a / | 'feud' |
| / -k- / | / po <u>k</u> a / | 'smoke' |
| | / su <u>k</u> am / | 'well being' |
| | / ti <u>m</u> aram / | 'cataract' |
| | / ce <u>m</u> appu / | 'redness' |
| | / sa <u>m</u> ayam / | 'time' |
| | / co <u>m</u> aru / | 'wall' |
| / -m- / | / gu <u>m</u> asan / | 'clerk' |
| | / si <u>n</u> taavaatu / | 'success' |
| | / be <u>n</u> tam / | 'relation' |
| | / pa <u>n</u> tam / | 'torch' |
| | / so <u>n</u> tam / | 'self' |
| | / ku <u>n</u> tam / | 'spear' |

/ -n- /

/ minɪsam /

'smoothness'

/ ˈseni /

'Saturn'

/ paɪni /

'fever'

/ ˈmona /

'tip'

/ muni /

'hermit'

/ -ṇ- /

/ ɕimmini /

'kerosene'

/ keṇi /

'trap'

/ paɪni /

'work'

/ toɪna /

'help'

/ tuɪni /

'clothing'

/ -n̄- /

/ īnci /

'ginger'

/ bēncu /

'bench'

/ sānci /

'bag'

/ kōncu /

'shrimp'

/ tūncam /

'tip'

/ -n̆- /

/ tĭnkalu /

'Monday'

/ ˈsănka /

'doubt'

/ ˈsŏnku /

'beauty'

/ lŭnki /

'lungi'

/ -r- /

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| / ciri / | 'laughter' |
| / tera / | 'wave' |
| / paraati / | 'complaint' |
| / kora / | 'cough' |
| / kurisu / | 'cross' |

/ -l- /

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| / pilaavu / | 'jack tree' |
| / bela / | 'price' |
| / kala / | 'mark' |
| / mo'la / | 'breasts' |
| / puli / | 'leopard' |

/ -l- /

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| / kili / | 'bird' |
| / be'la / | 'crop' |
| / ka'li / | 'play' |
| / po'li / | 'lie' |
| / ku'li / | 'bath' |

/ -s- /

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| / minisam / | 'smoothness' |
| / resam / | 'broth' |
| / taamasam / | 'delay' |
| / basi / | 'porcelain plate' |

/ -s- /

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| / pi'saatti / | 'knife' |
| / be'sa'ri / | 'fan' |

/ masi /

'ink'

/ pusu /

'caterpillar'

/ -v- /

/ sivaayi /

'sepoy'

/ devasam /

'day'

/ mavu /

'axe'

/ kovu /

'plough blade'

/ -y- /

/ tiyati /

'date'

/ deyavu /

'mercy'

/ bayi /

'road'

/ poya /

'river'

/ kuyi /

'pit'

1.1.6.2.5.4. Table showing the distribution of medial short consonants after long vowels :

| ii- | ee- | aa- | oo- | uu- | | Total possi- bility | Actual occur- rence | Percentage of occurrence |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| x | | x | x | x | -p- | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| | | | | | -b- | 5 | — | — |
| x | x | x | x | x | -t- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -d- | 5 | — | — |
| x | x | x | x | x | -R- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṭ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -ḍ- | 5 | — | — |
| | x | x | x | | -c- | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| | | x | | | -j- | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| | x | x | x | | -k- | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| | | x | | | -g- | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -m- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | | -n- | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṇ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṇ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -ṇ- | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -ṇ- | 5 | — | — |
| x | x | x | x | x | -r- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -l- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ḷ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -s- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṣ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -v- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -y- | 5 | 5 | 100 |

| ii- | ee- | aa- | oo- | uu- | VV - C - |
|----------------|------|------------|------|------|-----------------------------|
| 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Total possibility |
| 15 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 14 | Actual occurrence |
| 62.5 | 66.6 | 79.1 | 70.8 | 58.3 | Percentage of occurrence |
| E.g. /-p- / | | | | | |
| | | / diipam / | | | 'lamp with flame' |
| | | / laapam / | | | 'profit' |
| | | / loopam / | | | 'miserliness' |
| | | / ruupam / | | | 'shape' |
| | | /-t- / | | | |
| | | / siitam / | | | 'colds' |
| | | / beetam / | | | 'veda' |
| | | / baatam / | | | 'rheumatism' |
| | | / bootam / | | | 'sense' |
| | | / buutam / | | | 'evil spirit' |
| | | /-R- / | | | |
| | | / iiRa / | | | 'anger' |
| | | / peeRu / | | | 'child birth' |
| | | / caaRu / | | | 'juice' |
| | | / cooRu / | | | 'cooked rice' |
| | | / kuuRu / | | | 'loyalty' |
| | | /-t- / | | | |
| | | / miitu / | | | 'face' |
| | | / keetu / | | | 'damage' |

/ caatu / 'wheel'

/ tootu / 'canal'

/ kuutu / 'nest'

/ -c- /

/ beecaaRu / 'worry'

/ raacaavu / 'king'

/ aaloocana / 'thought'

/ -j- /

/ raajyam / 'country'

/ -k- /

/ meekam / 'cloud'

/ naakma / 'zinc'

/ lookam / 'universe'

/ -g- /

/ aagrakam / 'desire'

/ -m- /

/ siima / 'foreign country'

/ neemam / 'law'

/ naamam / 'devotional chanting'

/ koomaram / 'a temple servant'

/ kuuman / 'owl'

/ -n- /

/ niintalu / 'swimming'

/ Renta / 'lace'

/ lantaRu / 'lantern'

/ Rontu / 'patrol'

/ -n- /

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| / ciina / | 'China' |
| / ceena / | 'elephant foot' |
| / aana / | 'elephant' |
| / toona / | 'abundance' |
| / kuunu / | 'mushroom' |

/ -ṇ- /

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| / biina / | 'a musical instrument' |
| / itteeni / | 'ladder' |
| / aani / | 'nail' |
| / koonam / | 'loin cloth' |
| / tuunu / | 'pillar' |

/ -r- /

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| / ciira / | 'spinach' |
| / ceera / | 'rattle snake' |
| / caaru / | 'support' |
| / coora / | 'blood' |
| / muuri / | 'bull' |

/ -l- /

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| / siila / | 'clothing' |
| / seelu / | 'beauty' |
| / paalu / | 'milk' |
| / toolu / | 'leaf manure' |
| / nuulu / | 'thread' |

/ -ḷ- /

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| / ciilu / | 'splinter' |
| / teelu / | 'scorpion' |

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| / baalu / | 'sword' |
| / toolu / | 'armpit' |
| / puula / | 'tapioca' |

/ -s- /

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| / diisam / | 'day' |
| / keesu / | 'case' |
| / maasam / | 'month' |
| / koosari / | 'quilt' |
| / bappuluusu / | 'a variety of lemon' |

/ -s- /

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| / kiisa / | 'pocket' |
| / meesa / | 'table' |
| / maasu / | 'teacher' |
| / moosam / | 'bad' |
| / tuusi / | 'needle' |

/ -v- /

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| / jiivitam / | 'life' |
| / deevan / | 'God' |
| / baavam / | 'pretention' |
| / noovu / | 'pain' |
| / puuvu / | 'flower' |

/ -y- /

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| / tiliyu / | 'fire' |
| / teeyila / | 'tea' |
| / paaya / | 'mat' |
| / kooya / | 'bribery' |
| / puuyi / | 'sand' |

1. 1. 6. 2. 5. 5. Table showing the distribution of long consonants before short vowels!

| | -i | -e | -a | -o | -u | Total possibi- lity | Actual occur- rence | Percentage of occurrence |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| -pp- | x | | x | x | x | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| -bb- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -tt- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -dd- | x | | x | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -RR- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -ṭṭ- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -ḍḍ- | x | | | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -cc- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -jj- | x | | | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -kk- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -gg- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -mm- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -nn- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -̣̣nn- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -̣̣nn- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -̣̣nn- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -̣̣nn- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -ll- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -̣̣ll- | x | | x | | x | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| -vv- | | | x | | x | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -yy- | x | | | | x | 5 | 2 | 40 |

| -CC - V | ii- | ee- | aa- | -oo- | uu- |
|--------------------------|------|-----|------|------|------|
| Total possibility | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Actual occurrence | 18 | - | 18 | 1 | 16 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 85.7 | - | 85.7 | 4.2 | 76.2 |

E.g. / -pp- /

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| / kuppi / | 'bottle' |
| / kappalu / | 'shop' |
| / ippo / | 'now' |
| / tuppuva / | 'to spit' |

/ -bb- /

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| / lebba / | 'muslim priest' |
|-----------|-----------------|

/ -tt- /

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| / kattiri / | 'scissors' |
| / kattalu / | 'burning' |
| / kattuva / | 'to burn' |

/ -dd- /

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| / buddi / | 'intelligence' |
| / yuddam / | 'war' |

/ -RR- /

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| / kuRRi / | 'stump' |
| / paRRalu / | 'folly' |
| / vaRRuva / | 'to evaporate' |

/ -tt- /

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| / kattilu / | 'cot' |
| / mattau / | 'leaf stalk of coconut' |
| / kittuva / | 'to get' |

/ -dd- /

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| / biddi / | 'fool' |
|-----------|--------|

/ -cc- /

/ eccilu /

'victual remains'

/ accatī /

'printing'

/ kuccuva /

'to sting'

/ -jj- /

/ ajji /

'grand-mothe'

/ -kk- /

/ ikkili /

'tickling'

/ pikkam /

'pick axe'

/ bekkuva /

'to place'

/ -gg- /

/ maggam /

'loom'

/ -mm- /

/ kammi /

'deficit'

/ kammalu /

'ear ring'

/ tummuva /

'sneezing'

/ -nn- /

/ panni /

'pig'

/ kannanam /

'sandal wood'

/ tinnuva /

'to eat'

/ -nn- /

/ minnaaminni /

'glow worm'

/ minnalū /

'lightning'

/ minnuva /

'to glitter'

/ -ṇṇ- /

/ kaṇṇi /

‘link’

/ kaṇṇaṭa /

‘spectacles’

/ kaṇṇu /

‘eye’

/ -ṇṇ- /

/ kaṇṇi /

‘gruel’

/ paṇṇam /

‘famine’

/ neṇṇu /

‘chest’

/ -ṇṇ- /

/ baṇṇi /

‘beauty’

/ maṇṇalam /

‘marriage’

/ muṇṇuva /

‘to dip’

/ -ṇṇ- /

/ palli /

‘lizard’

/ solla /

‘nuisance’

/ kolluva /

‘to kill’

/ -ṇṇ- /

/ kaṇṇi /

‘square’

/ taṇṇa /

‘mother’

/ koṇṇuva /

‘to buy’

/ -vv- /

/ covva /

‘Tuesday’

/ puṇṇu /

‘flower’

/ -yy- /

/ bayyilu /

‘behind’

/ neyyuva /

‘to weave’

1.1.6.2.5.6. Table showing the distribution of long consonants before long vowels :

| | -ii | -ee | -aa | -oo | -uu | Actual occurrence | Total possibility | Percentage of occurrence |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| -pp- | x | | x | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -bb- | | | | | | 5 | - | — |
| -tt- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -dd- | | | | | x | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -RR- | | | | | | 5 | - | — |
| -ṭṭ- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -ḍḍ- | | | | | | 5 | - | — |
| -cc- | | | x | x | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -jj- | | | | | | 5 | - | — |
| -kk- | x | x | x | x | x | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| -gg- | | | | | | 5 | - | — |
| -mm- | x | | x | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -ṇṇ- | | x | x | | | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -nn- | | | | | | 5 | - | — |
| -ṇṇ- | x | | x | x | x | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| -ññ- | | | | | x | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -ṇ̃ṇ̃- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -ll- | x | | | | x | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -ḷḷ- | | | x | | x | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| -vv- | | | x | | | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| -yy- | | | x | | x | 5 | 2 | 40 |

| - CC - VV | -ii | -ee | -aa | -oo | -uu |
|--------------------------|------|-----|------|------|------|
| Total possibility | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Actual occurrence | 5 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 23·8 | 9·5 | 57·1 | 14·2 | 33·3 |

E.g. / -pp- /

/ aappilsu /

'office'

/ kuppaaayam /

'stitched clothes'

/ -tt- /

/ pattaayam /

'chest for keeping rice'

/ -dd- /

/ budduusu /

'idiot'

/ -tt- /

/ pattaalam /

'troops'

/ -cc- /

/ aaccaRu /

'pickles'

/ -kk- /

/ bakkiilu /

'advocate'

/ suukkeetu /

'illness'

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | / sakkaattu / | 'given gratis' |
| | / taakkoolu / | 'key' |
| | / kakkuusa / | 'latrine' |
| / -mm- / | | |
| | / cemmiin / | 'shrimp' |
| | / ammaaman / | 'uncle' |
| / -nn- / | | |
| | / anneeram / | 'then' |
| | / cennaaya / | 'wolf' |
| / -nn- / | | |
| | / kanniiru / | 'tears' |
| | / kannaatī / | 'mirror' |
| | / mannootu / | 'tiles' |
| | / enṇuuRu / | 'eight hundred' |
| / -n̄n̄- / | | |
| | / aṇṇuuRu / | 'five hundred' |
| / -ṇṇ- / | | |
| | / aṇṇaati / | 'market' |
| / -ll- / | | |
| | / villiisu / | 'velvet' |
| | / palluutti / | 'tooth pick' |
| / -ḷḷ- / | | |
| | / toḷḷaayiram / | 'nine hundred' |
| | / mulluutti / | 'pin' |
| / -vv- / | | |
| | / covvaayca / | 'Tuesday' |
| / -yy- / | | |
| | / Payyaala / | 'cow-shed' |
| | / kayyuukku / | 'physical strength' |

1.1.6.2.5.7 Table showing the distribution of long consonants after short vowels;

| i- | e- | a- | o- | u- | | Total possi- bility | Actual occur- rence | Percentage of occurrence |
|----|----|----|----|----|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| x | x | x | x | x | -pp- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | x | | | x | -bb- | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -tt- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | x | -dd- | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| x | x | x | | x | -RR- | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṭṭ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | | x | | | -ḍḍ- | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -cc- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | x | x | | | -jj- | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -kk- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | x | | | -gg- | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -mm- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | | | -ṇṇ- | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -nn- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṇṇ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | x | x | | x | -ññ- | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ṇṇ̣- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ll- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -ḷḷ- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | x | x | x | -vv- | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -yy- | 5 | 5 | 100 |

| V - CC - | i - | e - | a - | o - | u - |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total possibility | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Actual occurrence | 15 | 17 | 19 | 13 | 17 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 71.4 | 80.9 | 90.5 | 61.9 | 80.9 |

E. g. /-pp- /

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| / cippi / | 'shell' |
| / ceppu / | 'small box' |
| / cappu / | 'leaves' |
| / toppi / | 'cap' |
| / kuppi / | 'bottle' |

/-bb- /

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| / lebba / | 'muslim priest' |
| / jubba / | 'juba' |

/-tt- /

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| / bitti / | 'wall' |
| / cettu / | 'slice' |
| / kattu / | 'letter' |
| / kottu / | 'sting' |
| / kuttu / | 'stab' |

/-dd- /

| | |
|------------|-------|
| / yuddam / | 'war' |
|------------|-------|

/ RR- /

| | |
|------------|------------------------|
| / miRRam / | 'courtyard' |
| / leRRu / | 'mistake' |
| / kaRRa / | 'bundled corn sheaves' |
| / puRRu / | 'mound' |

/-tt- /

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| / pittu / | 'a rice cake' |
| / kettu / | 'bundle' |

/ katta /

'brick'

/ kottu /

'skeleton'

/ kultti /

'child'

/ -dd- /

/ bidḍi /

'fool'

/ baḍḍi /

'paunch'

/ -cc- /

/ picca /

'alms'

/ meccam /

'betterment'

/ maccu /

'ceiling'

/ kocca /

'crane'

/ kuccu /

'brush'

/ -jj- /

/ lejja /

'shame'

/ majja /

'marrow'

/ -kk- /

/ pikkam /

'pick-axe'

/ cekkan /

'boy'

/ cakka /

'jack fruit'

/ pokkan /

'chicken pox'

/ cukku /

'dried ginger'

/ -gg- /

/ maggam /

'loom'

/ -mm- /

/ cimmmuva /

'to wink'

/ cemmmiin /

'shrimp'

/ kammmi /

'deficit'

/ bommma /

'doll'

/ ummmattam /

'datura'

/ -nn- /

/ tinnnuva /

'to eat'

/ pennu /

'pen'

/ panni /

'pig'

/ -nn- /

/ minnnalu /

'lightning'

/ cenni /

'temples'

/ mannu /

'a unit of weight'

/ ponnu /

'gold'

/ tunnalu /

'stitching'

/ -nn- /

/ kinnam /

'metal plate'

/ benna /

'batter'

/ mannu /

'soil'

/ nnonnu /

'tooth gum'

/ punnu /

'ulcer'

/ -nn̄- /

/ nn̄u /

'chest'

/ mann̄u /

'show'

/ kunn̄u /

'baby'

/ -nn- /

/ ninnaḷu /

'you' (Pl.)

/ teṇṇu /

'coconut tree'

/ baṇṇu /

'beauty'

/ poṇṇu /

'floating body'

/ muṇṇaḷu /

'diving'

/ -ll- /

/ jilla /

'district'

/ nellu /

'paddy'

/ pallu /

'tooth'

/ solla /

'nuisance'

/ mulla /

'jasmine'

/ -ḷḷ- /

/ cilli /

'twig'

/ bellaṃ /

'water'

/ paḷḷa /

'stomach'

/ toḷḷa /

'mouth'

/ kuḷḷaṇ /

'dwarf'

/ -vv- /

/ tovvu /

'bolt'

/ tovvuva /

'to bow'

/ puvvu /

'flower'

/ -yy- /

/ piyyuva /

'to squeeze'

/ peyyuva /

'to rain'

/ payyu /

'cow'

/ poyyu /

'lie'

/ kuyyu /

'pit'

1.1.0.2.5.8. Table showing the distribution of long consonants after long vowels :

| ii | e- | aa- | oo- | uu- | | Total possi- bility | Actual occurr- ence. | Percentage of occurrence |
|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| x | x | x | x | x | -pp- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -bb- | 5 | - | - |
| x | x | x | x | x | -tt- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -dd- | 5 | - | - |
| x | x | x | x | x | -RR- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -tt- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -dd- | 5 | - | - |
| x | x | x | x | x | -cc- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -jj- | 5 | - | - |
| x | x | x | x | x | -kk- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -gg- | 5 | - | - |
| | | | | | -mm- | 5 | - | - |
| | | x | x | x | -nn- | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| | | | | | -nn- | 5 | - | - |
| | | | | | -nn- | | - | - |
| x | x | x | | | -nn- | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| x | x | x | x | x | -nn- | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -ll- | 5 | - | - |
| | | | | | -ll- | 5 | - | - |
| | | | | | -vv- | 5 | - | - |
| | | | | | -yy- | 5 | - | - |

| VV - CC - | ii- | ee- | aa- | oo- | uu- |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total possibility | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Actual occurrence | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 38.1 | 38.1 | 45.5 | 38.1 | 38.1 |

E.g / -pp- /

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| / piippi / | 'blow pipe' |
| / teeppu / | 'plastering' |
| / saappu / | 'shop' |
| / sooppu / | 'soap' |
| / suuppu / | 'soup' |
| / -tt- / | |
| / ciitta / | 'bad' |
| / leettu / | 'lathe' |
| / caattam / | 'a ceremony for the deal' |
| / lootti / | 'dhoti' |
| / kuuttu / | 'a temple entertainment' |

/ -RR /

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| / tiiRRa / | 'victuals' |
| / teeRRa / | 'tusk' |
| / paaRRa / | 'butterfly' |
| / pooRRuva / | 'to feed' |
| / kuuRRu / | 'voice' |

/ -tt- /

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| / ciittu / | 'card' |
| / beetta / | 'hunting' |
| / paattu / | 'song' |
| / poottam / | 'photo' |

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------|
| | / puuttu / | 'lock' |
| / -cc- / | / iicea / | 'fly' |
| | / teccu / | 'ironed' |
| | / maaccilu / | 'broom' |
| | / kooccu / | 'spasm' |
| | / puucca / | 'cat' |
| / -kk- / | / <u>niikkam</u> / | 'movement' |
| | / keekku / | 'cake' |
| | / kaakka / | 'crow' |
| | / tookku / | 'gun' |
| | / muukku / | 'nose' |
| / -nn- / | / aannu / | 'becomes' |
| | / poonnu / | 'goes' |
| | / nuunnu / | 'crept' |
| / -ññ- / | / biinñu / | 'wine' |
| | / meenñu / | 'grazed' |
| | / paañnu / | 'ran' |
| / -ññ- / | / <u>niinñuva</u> / | 'to move' |
| | / teenña / | 'coconut' |
| | / maanña / | 'mango' |
| | / moonñuva / | 'to moan' |
| | / tuunñuva / | 'to hang' |

1.1.6.2.6. Final consonants :

1.1.6.2.6.1. Table showing the distribution of final short consonants after short vowels :

| i- | e- | a- | o- | u- | | Total possi- bility | Actual occur- rence | Percentage of occurrence |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | -p | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -b | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -t | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -d | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -R | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -ṭ | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -ḍ | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -c | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -j | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -k | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -g | 5 | — | — |
| | | x | | x | -m | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| | | | | | -n̄ | 5 | — | — |
| | | x | x | | -n | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| x | x | | | | -n̄ | 5 | 2 | 40 |
| | | | | | -ñ | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -ṇ̃ | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -r | 5 | — | — |
| x | x | | | x | -l | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| | | | | | -ḷ | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -s | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -ṣ | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | -v | 5 | — | — |
| x | x | x | x | | -y | 5 | 4 | 80 |

| V - C | i- | e- | a- | o- | u- |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------|------|-----|------------------|
| Total possiblility | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Actual occurrence | — | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Percentage of occurrence | — | 12.5 | 21.2 | 8.3 | 12.5 |
| E.g. | / -m- / | | | | |
| | / maṇam / | | | | 'pleasant smell' |
| | / tarum / | | | | 'will give' |
| | / -n- / | | | | |
| | / ivan / | | | | 'he (Prox)' |
| | / pon / | | | | 'gold' |
| | / -ṇ / | | | | |
| | / peṇ / | | | | 'female' |
| | / kaṇ / | | | | 'eye' |
| | / -l / | | | | |
| | / nel / | | | | 'paddy' |
| | / kal / | | | | 'stone' |
| | / pul / | | | | 'grass' |
| | / -y / | | | | |
| | / ney / | | | | 'ghee' |
| | / pay / | | | | 'cow' |
| | / poy / | | | | 'falsehood' |
| | / kuy / | | | | 'pit' |

1-1.6.2.6.2 Table showing the distribution of final short consonants after long vowels:

| li- | lee- | aa- | oo- | uu- | | Total possi- bility | Actual occur- rence | Percentage of occurrence |
|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | -p | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -b | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -t | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -d | 5 | - | — |
| x | x | x | x | x | -R | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -ṭ | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -ḍ | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -c | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -j | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -k | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -g | 5 | - | — |
| x | x | x | x | x | -m | 6 | 5 | 100 |
| | | | | | -ṇ | 5 | - | — |
| x | x | x | x | x | -n | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | | x | x | x | -ṇ | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| | | | | | -ñ | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -ṁ | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -r | 5 | - | — |
| x | x | x | x | x | -l | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | x | x | x | x | -ḷ | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| | | | | | -s | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -ṣ | 5 | - | — |
| | | | | | -v | 5 | - | — |
| x | x | x | | | -y | 5 | 3 | 60 |

| - VV - CC | ii- | ee- | aa- | oo- | uu- |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total possibility | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Actual occurrence | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Percentage of occurrence | 20.9 | 25.0 | 29.2 | 20.9 | 25.0 |

E. g. / -R /

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| / <u>n</u> iR / | 'a variety of ant' |
| / peeR / | 'child brith' |
| / kaaR / | 'cloud' |
| / cooR / | 'cooked rice' |
| / <u>n</u> uuR / | 'hundred' |

/ -m /

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| / ka <u>t</u> iim / | 'bite and' |
| / pinneem / | 'again' |
| / inaam / | 'gift' |
| / <u>n</u> eRoom / | 'colour and' |

/ -n /

| | |
|------------|------------|
| / kuruum / | 'seed and' |
| / miin / | 'fish' |
| / teen / | 'honey' |
| / maan / | 'deer' |
| / moon / | 'son' |
| / kuun / | 'hunch' |

/ -ṇ- /

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| / aa <u>ṇ</u> / | 'male' |
| / koo <u>ṇ</u> / | 'angle' |
| / tuu <u>ṇ</u> / | 'pillar' |

/ -l- /

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| / kiil / | 'tar' |
| / <u>ne</u> el / | 'shadow' |
| / kaal / | 'leg' |
| / kool / | 'stick' |
| / <u>nu</u> ul / | 'thread' |

/ -l̥- /

| | |
|------------|------------|
| / teel / | 'scorpion' |
| / baal / | 'sword' |
| / mool / | 'daughter' |
| / iskuul / | 'school' |

/ -y- /

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| / kily / | 'down' |
| / eey / | 'you, there' |
| / kaay / | 'fruit' |

1.1.6.3. Clusters :

Vowel clusters do not occur in this dialect. Consonant clusters are found initially and medially. The members within the clusters are always short. All the word initial clusters are of two consonants, but medially it may be of two or three consonants. No clusters with more than three consonants are found.

1.1.6.3.1. Initial clusters :

1.1.6.3.1.1. Table showing the initial two-consonant clusters :

| First member | Second member | | | | | Total occurrence as first member |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----|---|----|---|--|
| | ṭ | r | l | ḷ | y | |
| p | | x | | | | 1 |
| b | | x | | x | x | 3 |
| t | | x | | | x | 2 |
| d | | x | | | x | 2 |
| k | x | x | | x | | 3 |
| g | | x | | | | 1 |
| m | | x | | | | 1 |
| s | | x | x | | | 2 |
| ʃ | | x | | | | 1 |
| v | | x | | | x | 2 |
| Total occurrence as second member | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 18 |

| | | | |
|------|------|---------------|-----------------------|
| E.g. | pr- | / pretl / | 'accused' |
| | br- | / braamanan / | 'Brahmin' |
| | bl- | / blaattuva / | 'to boast' |
| | by- | / byaati / | 'contagious disease' |
| | tr- | / traasu / | 'scales' |
| | ty- | / tyaakam / | 'sacrifice' |
| | dr- | / drookam / | 'harm' |
| | dy- | / dyaanam / | 'meditation' |
| | kṭ- | / ḳtaavu / | 'young one of cattle' |
| | kṛ- | / kṛusi / | 'agriculture' |
| | kḷ- | / kḷaavu / | 'metal poison' |
| | gṛ- | / graamam / | 'village' |
| | mṛ- | / mrukam / | 'animal' |
| | sṛ- | / sraavu / | 'shark' |
| | sḷ- | / sleerRu / | 'slote' |
| | sṛ- | / sremam / | 'effort' |

vr- / vretam / 'observance'
 vy- / vyaayam / 'Thursday'

1.1 6.3.1.2. Distribution of phonemes in initial clusters:

| | Total number | Percentage |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Phonemes not occurring in initial clusters | 9 | 37.5 |
| Phonemes occurring as first member only | 10 | 41.7 |
| Phonemes occurring as second member only | 5 | 20.8 |

1 1.6.3.1.3. Classification of initial clusters:

| Type of cluster | VI+VI | VI+Vd | Vd+Vd | Total | Percentage |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|-------|------------|
| Stop + Stop | kt | | | 1 | 5.555 |
| Stop + Flap | | pr tr kr | br dr gr | 6 | 33.333 |
| Stop + Lateral | | kl | bl | 2 | 11.111 |
| Stop + Continuant | | ty | by dy | 3 | 16.666 |
| Nasal + Flap | | | mr | 1 | 5.555 |
| Fricative + Flap | | sr | | | |
| | | ' sf | | 2 | 11.111 |
| Fricative + Lateral | | sl | | 1 | 5.555 |
| Continuant + Flap | | | vr | 1 | 5.555 |
| Continuant + Continuant | | | vy | 1 | 5.555 |
| Total | 1 | 8 | 9 | 18 | |
| Percentage | 5.555 | 44.444 | 50.000 | | |

- 1.1.6.3.2 Medial Clusters :
 1.1.6.3.2.1 Medial two-consonant clusters :
 1.1.6.3.2.1.1 Table showing the medial two-consonant clusters :

| First member | Second member | Total occurrence as first member |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|

p b t d R t d c j k g m n n n r l ! s s' v y

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| p- | x | | | | | | | x | x | | | | x | 4 |
| b- | | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | 2 |
| t- | | | | | | | | x | x | | | x | x | 4 |
| d- | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | x | 3 |
| j- | | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | 2 |
| k- | | x | | | | | | | x | x | | | | 3 |
| g- | | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | 2 |
| m- | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | 3 |
| n- | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| n- | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | 3 |
| n- | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | 2 |
| n- | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| n- | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| r- | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | 11 |
| l- | x | x | | | | | | x | | | | x | x | 6 |
| l- | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | 1 |
| s- | x | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | 3 |
| s- | | | x | | | | | x | x | x | x | | x | 7 |
| v- | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | 2 |
| y- | x | x | | | x | x | | | | x | x | | x | 8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| Total occurrence as second member | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 69 |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|

| | | | |
|-------|------|----------------|----------------|
| E. g. | -pt- | / trupti / | 'satisfaction' |
| | -pn- | / sopnam / | 'dream' |
| | -pr- | / bepi aalam / | 'anxiety' |
| | -py- | / uRupya / | 'rupee' |
| | -bd- | / sabdam / | 'noise' |
| | -by- | / abyaasam / | 'feat' |
| | -tn- | / retnam / | 'jewel' |
| | -tr- | / citram / | 'map' |
| | -tv- | / tatvam / | 'principle' |
| | -ty- | / bityaasam / | 'difference' |
| | -dr- | / mudra / | 'seal' |
| | -dv- | / bidvaan / | 'scholar' |
| | -dy- | / adyaayam / | 'chapter' |
| | -jr- | / bajram / | 'diamond' |
| | -jy- | / raajyam / | 'country' |
| | -kt- | / bakti / | 'devotion' |
| | -kr- | / aakruti / | 'shape' |
| | -kl- | / pokla / | 'blister' |
| | -gr- | / aagrakam / | 'desire' |
| | -gy- | / baagyam / | 'luck' |
| | -mp- | / cempu / | 'copper' |
| | -ms- | / amsam / | 'division' |
| | -my- | / jaamyam / | 'bail' |
| | -nt- | / pantu / | 'ball' |
| | -nR- | / senRu / | 'scent' |
| | -nm- | / ponma / | 'king fisher' |
| | -ny- | / anyan / | 'stranger' |
| | -nt- | / nāntu / | 'carb' |
| | -ny- | / punyam / | 'good deed' |
| | -nc- | / āncu / | 'five' |
| | -nk- | / sonku / | 'beauty' |

| | | |
|------|---------------|------------|
| -rp- | / ciirpu / | 'comb' |
| -rb- | / arbutam / | 'cancer' |
| -rt- | / kiirti / | 'fame' |
| -rd- | / kaardu / | 'card' |
| -rc- | / iirca / | 'sawing' |
| -rj- | / arji / | 'appeal' |
| -rk- | / pirku / | 'mosquito' |
| -rg- | / sorgam / | 'heaven' |
| -rm- | / oorma / | 'memory' |
| -rn- | / sornam / | 'gold' |
| -ry- | / suuryan / | 'sun' |
| -lp- | / kalpana / | 'order' |
| -lb- | / albutam / | 'wonder' |
| -lm- | / aalmaavu / | 'soul' |
| -ls- | / ulsavam / | 'festival' |
| -lv- | / alva / | 'halva' |
| -ly- | / kalyaanam / | 'marriage' |
| -ls- | / neelsu / | 'nurse' |
| -sp- | / aaspatri / | 'hospital' |
| -st- | / pustakam / | 'book' |
| -sk- | / biskaRRu / | 'biscuit' |
| -st- | / nastam / | 'loss' |
| -sm- | / resmi / | 'ray' |
| -sn- | / presnam / | 'problem' |
| -sn- | / usnam / | 'heat' |
| -sr- | / bisramam / | 'rest' |
| -sv- | / bisvaasam / | 'faith' |

| | | |
|------|---------------|-----------------|
| -sy- | / dees'yam / | 'anger' |
| -vk- | / savkaryam / | 'convenience' |
| -vy- | / kaavyam / | 'epic' |
| -yp- | / vaaypa / | 'loan' |
| -yt- | / kayta / | 'donkey' |
| -yc- | / aayca / | 'week' |
| -yk- | / poyka / | 'stream' |
| -yr- | / bayram / | 'weeping' |
| -yl- | / taylam / | 'medicinal oil' |
| -ys- | / pays'a / | 'cash' |
| -yv- | / deyvam / | 'God' |

1.1.6.3.2.1.2. Distribution of phonemes in medical two-consonant clusters :

| | Total number | Percentage |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Phonemes occurring as first member only | 2 | 8.3 |
| Phonemes occurring as second member only | 4 | 16.7 |
| Phonemes occurring as first and second members | 18 | 75.0 |

1.1 6.3.2.1.3. classification of medial two-consonant clusters :

| Type of cluster | VI+VI | VI+Vd | Vd+Vd | Vd+VI | Total | Percentage |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|------------|
| Stop+Stop | p ^t kt | | bd | | 3 | 4.347 |
| Stop+Nasal | | pn tn | | | 2 | 2.898 |
| Stop+Flap | | pr tr kr | dr jr | | 5 | 7.225 |
| Stop+Lateral | | kl | | | 1 | 1.449 |
| Stop+Continuant | | py tv ty | by dv dy dy | | | |
| Nasal+Stop | | | jy gy | | 9 | 13.043 |
| | | | | mp nt nR nt | | |

| Type of cluster | VI+VI | VI+Vd | Vd+Vd | Vd+VI | Total | Percentage |
|-------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|------------|
| Nasal+Nasal | | | | nc | 6 | 8.674 |
| Nasal+Fricative | | | nm | uk | 1 | 1.449 |
| Nasal+Continuant | | | my ny ny | ms | 1 | 1.449 |
| Flap+Stop | | | rb rd rj rg | rp rt rc rk | 3 | 4.347 |
| Flap+Nasal | | | rm rn ry | | 8 | 11.592 |
| Flap+Continuant | | | lb | lp | 2 | 2.898 |
| Lateral+Stop | | | lm | | 1 | 1.449 |
| Lateral+Nasal | | | | ls ls | 2 | 2.898 |
| Lateral+Fricative | | | | | 2 | 2.898 |

Lateral+Continuant

lv
ly

2 2.898

Fricative+Stop

sp
st
sk
st.

4 5.776

Fricative+Nasal

sm
sn
sn.

3 4.347

Fricative+Flap

sr

1 1.449

Fricative+Continuant

sv

2 2.898

Continuant+Stop

vk
yp
yt
yc
yk

5 7.225

| Type of cluster | VI+VI | VI+Vd | Vd+Vd | Vd+VI | Total | Percentage |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|------------|
| Continuant+Flap | | | yr | | 1 | 1.449 |
| Continuant+Lateral | | | yl | | 1 | 1.449 |
| Continuant+Fricative | | | | ys | 1 | 1.449 |
| Continuant+Continuant | | | vy yv | | 2 | 2.898 |
| Total : | 6 | 15 | 28 | 20 | 69 | |
| Percentage : | 7.246 | 23.185 | 40.579 | 28.984 | | |

1.1.6.3.2.2 Three-consonant clusters:

1.1.6.3.2.2 1. Table showing three-consonant clusters:

| First member | | | | | | | Second member | Third member | | | | Total of second member |
|--------------|-------|----------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| m | n | ṇ | r | l | s | y | | p | r | ḷ | y | |
| x | | | | | | | p | x | | | | |
| x | | | | | | | x | | x | | | |
| x | | | | | | | x | | | x | | 3 |
| | x | | | | | | t | | x | | | |
| | | | x | | | | x | | | x | | |
| | | | | x | | | x | | | x | | 3 |
| | | x | | | | | k | | | x | | 1 |
| | | | | | x | | m | x | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | x | | r | | | x | | 1 |
| | | | | x | | | s | | | x | | |
| | | | | | x | | ś | | | | | |
| | | | | | | x | s | | | x | | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Total | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 11 |
| E. g. | -mpp- | / tampraan / | | | | | | 'man of higher caste' | | | | |
| | -mpl- | / kampli / | | | | | | 'blanket' | | | | |
| | -mpy- | / nampyaaru / | | | | | | 'one of the Hindu castes' | | | | |
| | -ntr- | / cantran / | | | | | | 'moon' | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -ṅky- | / sankya / | | | | | | 'amount' | | | | |
| | -rty- | / saamartyam / | | | | | | 'cleverness' | | | | |
| | -lsy- | / malsyam / | | | | | | 'fish' | | | | |
| | -sty- | / krustyaani / | | | | | | 'christian' | | | | |
| | -ymp- | / aympatu / | | | | | | 'fifty' | | | | |
| | -yry- | / dayryam / | | | | | | 'courage' | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -yśy- | / vaysyaru / | | | | | | 'physician (of indigenous medicine)' | | | | |

1.1 6.3.2.2.2. Distribution of phonemes in medial three-consonant clusters :

| | Total | Percentage |
|---|-------|------------|
| Phonemes not occurring in three-consonant clusters | 12 | 50.0 |
| Phonemes occurring as first member only | 3 | 12.5 |
| Phonemes occurring as second member only | 3 | 12.5 |
| Phonemes occurring as third member only | 1 | 4.2 |
| Phonemes occurring as first and second members | 2 | 8.3 |
| Phonemes occurring as second and third members | 1 | 4.2 |
| Phonemes occurring as first, second and third members | 1 | 4.2 |

1.1.6.3.2.2.3. Classification of three-Consonant clusters :

| Type of cluster | Vl+Vl+Vd | Vd+Vl+Vd | Vd+Vd+Vl | Vd+Vd+Vd | Total | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|------------|
| Nasal+Stop+Flap | | mpr | | | | |
| | | ntr | | | 2 | 18.180 |
| Nasal+Stop+Lateral | | mpl | | | 1 | 9.090 |
| Nasal+Stop+Continuant | | mpy | | | | |
| Flap+Stop+Continuant | | inky | | | 2 | 18.180 |
| Lateral+Fricative+Continuant | | rty | | | 1 | 9.090 |
| | | lay | | | 1 | 9.090 |
| | | , | | | | |
| Continuant+Fricative+Continuant | | ysy | | | 1 | 9.090 |
| Fricative+Stop+Continuant | sty | | | | 1 | 9.090 |
| Continuant+Nasal+Stop | | ymp | | | 1 | 9.090 |
| Continuant+Flap+Continuant | | | | yry | 1 | 9.090 |
| Total : | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 11 | |
| Percentage | 9.090 | 72.727 | 9.090 | 9.090 | | |

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1.1.7

Functional load of Segmental Phonemes :

The functional load of the Segmental Phonemes has been calculated on the basis of their occurrence in the sample texts given in Appendix I.

1.1.7.1

Vowels and Consonants :

Vowels : 44.508 %

Consonants : 55.492 %

1.1.7.1.1

Vowels :

a) Functional load based on tongue height :

High 19.587 %

Low 17.845 %

Mid 7.076 %

Total : 44.508 %

b) Functional load based on tongue position:

Central 17.845 %

Back 14.254 %

Front 12.409 %

Total : 44.508 %

c) Functional load based on lip position :

Unrounded 30.254 %

Rounded 14.254 %

Total : 44.508 %

d) Functional load based on length:

Short 37.588 %

Long 6.920 %

Total: 44.508 %

e) Functional load of individual vowels:

(1) Short Vowels:

| | |
|-------|-------------------|
| / a / | 14.359% |
| / u / | 9.948% |
| / i / | 8.256% |
| / e / | 2.615% |
| / o / | 2.410% |
| | <u> </u> |
| | 37.588% |

(2) Long Vowels:

| | |
|--------|-------------------|
| / aa / | 3.486% |
| / oo / | 1.538% |
| / ii / | 1.025% |
| / ee / | 0.513% |
| / uu / | 0.358% |
| | <u> </u> |
| | 6.920% |
| | <u> </u> |
| Total: | <u>44.508%</u> |

1.1.7.1.2. Consonants:

a) Functional load based on manner of articulation:

| | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Nasals | 23.892% |
| Stops | 21.296% |
| Continuants | 3.384% |
| Flap | 3.282% |
| Laterals | 2.972% |
| Fricatives | 0.666% |
| | <u> </u> |
| Total: | <u>55.492%</u> |

Functional Load based on point of articulation:

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| Labials | 16.224% |
| Alveolars | 14.560% |
| Velars | 7.021% |
| Retroflex | 6.818% |
| Dentals | 6.203% |
| Palatals | 4.663% |
| | — — — — |
| Total: | 55.492% |
| | — — — — |

c) Functional load based on voicing:

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| Voiced | 34.680% |
| Voiceless | 20.712% |
| | — — — — |
| Total: | 55.492% |
| | — — — — |

d) Functional load based on length:

| | |
|--------|---------|
| Short | 44.323% |
| Long | 11.169% |
| | — — — — |
| Total: | 55.492% |
| | — — — — |

e) Functional load of individual consonants:

(1) Short Consonants:

| | |
|-------|----------|
| / m / | 10.564 % |
| / n / | 5.897 % |
| / p / | 3.743 % |
| / r / | 3.282 % |
| / k / | 3.179 % |
| / t / | 2.923 % |
| / y / | 2.564 % |
| / t / | 2.205 % |
| / n / | 1.948 % |

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| / l / | 1.897 % |
| / R / | 1.435 % |
| / <u>n</u> / | 0.871 % |
| / b / | 0.841 % |
| / v / | 0.769 % |
| / s / | 0.461 % |
| / c / | 0.307 % |
| / <u>ṇ</u> / | 0.307 % |
| / ḷ / | 0.307 % |
| — | |
| / n / | 0.256 % |
| / d / | 0.205 % |
| / ṣ / | 0.205 % |
| / j / | 0.153 % |
| / ḍ / | |
| / g / | |

— — — — —

44.323 %

(2) Long Consonants :

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| / kk / | 2.564 % |
| / <u>nn</u> / | 1.487 % |
| / RR / | 0.974 % |
| / <u>nṇ</u> / | 0.974 % |
| / tt / | 0.923 % |
| / <u>tṭ</u> / | 0.820 % |
| / cc / | 0.717 % |
| / nn / | 0.717 % |
| / <u>nṇ</u> / | 0.410 % |
| / <u>n̄n̄</u> / | 0.410 % |

| | |
|---------|----------|
| / ll / | 0.410 % |
| / ll / | 0.358 % |
| / pp / | 0.256 % |
| / dd / | 0.051 % |
| / mm / | 0.051 % |
| / yy / | 0.051 % |
| / bb / | |
| / dd / | |
| / jj / | |
| / gg / | |
| / vv / | |
| | ----- |
| | 11.169 % |
| | ----- |
| Total : | 55.492 % |
| | ----- |

1.1.8 Syllables :

1.1.8.1 Basis of syllabification :

The basis of syllabification is vowels. The number of syllables in a word will be just the same as the number of vowels it contains.

1.1.8.2 Syllabic structure :

All syllables have as their components a nucleus (N), an onset (O) and a coda (C). The nucleus is obligatory where as the onset and coda are optionals.

$$S = \pm O \pm N + C$$

Nucleus :

Any vowel, short or long, may constitute the nucleus.

$$N = V (:)$$

Onset :

The onset of the word-initial syllable may be

- 1) Zero
- 2) Word-initial Consonant
- 3) Word-initial Consonant Cluster

The onset of non-initial syllables may be a single-consonant, or a consonant cluster.

Coda :

The coda of initial and medial syllables is zero if the consonant that follows the nucleus is single.

In words with medial consonant clusters, the first member of the cluster is the coda of the preceding syllable, and the second member or members the onset of the following syllable. Word-final consonant, if and when present / will serve as the coda of the final syllable.

The general syllabic structure may be represented as follows ;

Initial syllable $\pm C \pm C + V (:) \pm C$

Medial and final

Syllables $C \pm C (:) + V (:) \pm C$

1. 1. 8.3

Syllabic patterns.

The general syllabic structure given above indicates the possibility of different syllabic patterns.

The list of words given below exemplify the syllabic patterns in the dialect. ⁵

1.1.8.3.1

Initial syllables :

V- / a-na / 'dam'

V;- / aa-na / 'elephant'

| | | |
|--------|------------------|----------------|
| VC- | / in-tu / | 'yes' |
| CV- | / pa-llu / | 'tooth' |
| CV:- | / kaa-lu / | 'leg' |
| CVC- | / kar-pa / | 'opium' |
| CCV- | / pre-ti / | 'accused' |
| V:C- | / aal-maa-vu / | 'soul' |
| CV:C- | / neer-ca / | 'offering' |
| CCVC- | / pret-yec-kam / | 'special' |
| CCV:- | / klaa-vu / | 'metal poison' |
| CCV:C- | / praan-tu / | 'madness' |

1.1.8.3.2 Medial syllables:

| | | |
|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| -CV- | / a-va.ra / | 'beans' |
| -CV:- | / pa-raa-ti / | 'complaint' |
| -C:V- | / ko-ppa-ra / | 'copra' |
| -CVC- | / ka-rim-pu / | 'sugarcane' |
| -CV:C- | / ka-Raam:pu / | 'cloves' |
| -C:V:- | / pa-itaa-lam / | 'troops' |
| -CCVC- | / pan-tran-tu / | 'twelve' |

1.1.8.3.3 Final syllables:

| | | |
|--------|--------------|-------------|
| -CV | / ku-ti-ra / | 'horse' |
| -CVC | / ma-nam / | 'fragrance' |
| -C:V | / ka-llu / | 'toddy' |
| -C:VC | / pi-kkam / | 'pickaxe' |
| -CV:C | / l-naam / | 'gift' |
| -C:V:C | / ba-nnaan / | 'washerman' |
| -CCVC | / can-tran / | 'moon' |

1.1.8.4 Syllabic prominence:

The number of syllables in words vary. The most frequent are disyllabic. Next comes trisyllabic. As the number of syllables increases a corresponding decrease in their frequency can be found. The maximum number of syllables in single words is five. In phrase words the number of syllables can be more.

Syllabic prominence is clearly identifiable in this dialect. The relative prominence of syllables can be determined by the following general rules. The rules are given in the order of precedence.

- 1) Syllables with high pitch levels are more prominent than those with low pitch levels.
- 2) In words containing syllables with long and short vowels, prominence will be for those syllables with long vowels.
- 3) If the number of syllables with long vowels is more than one, the order of prominence will be in the descending order, i. e., the first will be the most prominent and the last will be the least prominent.
- 4) If all the syllables within a word have vowels of the same quantity (i) the first syllable will be the most prominent (ii) the last syllable if open will be the next prominent and if closed will be the least prominent and (iii) the intermediary syllables will have prominence in the descending order.

The relative prominence of the syllables within words is given below. The numbers, 1, 2, 3 etc., are given in the descending order, i. e., 1 indicates the most prominent, 2 the next and so on⁷.

1. 1. 8. 4. 1 Disyllabic words :

These fall under three categories in their relative prominence ; 1-2; 2-2 and 2-1.

(1) Prominence for the first syllable : (1-2)

E.g.

| | | |
|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| VCVC | / oram / | 'strength' |
| CVCVC | / maram / | 'tree' |
| V : CV | / eela / | 'locust' |
| V : CVC | / eelam / | 'cardamom' |
| CV : CV | / paalu / | 'milk' |
| CV : CVC | / paalam / | 'bridge' |
| V : C : V | / iicca / | 'fly' |
| CV : C : V | / maan̄na / | 'mango' |
| V : CCV | / aarcu / | 'arch' |
| CVCCVC | / k _u ntam / | 'spear' |
| CV : CCV | / paampu / | 'snake' |
| CCV : CV | / praani / | 'insect' |
| CCV : CCV | / praan̄tu / | 'madness' |
| CV : CCVC | / jaanyam / | 'bail' |

(2) Both syllables equally prominent :

(2-2)

E.g.

| | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|
| VCV | / ela / | 'leaf' |
| VC : V | / ippo / | 'now' |
| CVCV | / pala / | 'plank' |
| CVC : V | / mulla / | 'jasmine' |
| VCCV | / asti / | 'bone' |
| CVCCV | / gusti / | 'wrestling' |
| CVCCV | / mantri / | 'minister' |

(3) Prominence for the final syllable :

(2-1)

E. g.

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------|
| VCV : C | / inaam / | 'gift' |
| CVCV : | / varil / | 'please come' |
| CVCV : C | / salaam / | 'a term of salutation' |
| CVC : V : C | / bannaan / | 'washerman' |

1. 1. 8: 4. 2. Trisyllabic words :

These fall under three categories , 1-2-3, 2-1-3, and 2 3-1

(1) Initial syllable most prominent and final

syllable least prominent: (1—2—3)

E. g.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| VCVCVC | / ekaram / | 'height' |
| V : CVCVC | / iisaran / | 'God' |
| V : CV : CV | / aasaari / | 'carpenter' |
| VCVC : VC | / apaddam / | 'folly' |
| VC : VC : VC | / accaccan / | 'grand father' |
| V : CV : CVC | / aakaasam / | 'sky' |
| VCCVCVC | / ampalam / | 'temple' |
| CVC . VCVC | / manñalam / | 'marriage' |
| V : CCV : CV | / aalmaavu / | 'soul' |
| V : CV : CCVC | / aaroogyam / | 'health' |
| CVCCVCVC | / sañkaṭam / | 'grievance' |
| CV : CVCVC | / paayasam / | 'a pudding' |
| CV : CV : CV | / paavaata / | 'skirt' |

(2) Initial syllable most prominent and medial

syllable least prominent: (1—3—2)

E. g.

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------|
| VCVCV | / amVara / | 'beans' |
| V : CVCV | / aavalu / | 'bat' |
| CVCVCV | / pakalu / | 'day time' |
| VCVCCV | / irumpu / | 'iron' |
| CVC : VCV | / caṇṇala / | 'chain' |
| CVCVC : V | / karikku / | 'tender coconut' |
| CVCVCCV | / karimpu / | 'sugarcane' |
| CV : CVCV | / taamara / | 'lotus' |
| CVCCVCV | / katriya / | 'scissors' |
| CVCCVCV | / mantrīya / | 'mat made of grass' |
| : CCVCCV | / aaspatri / | 'hospital' |

(3) Medial syllable most prominent and final syllable least prominent (2—3—1)

E. g.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| CVCV : CV | / pīlaavu / | 'jack tree' |
| CVCV : CVC | / palaaram / | 'tiffin' |
| CVC : V : CV | / kannaati / | 'mirror' |
| CVC : V : CVC | / patṭaalam / | 'troops' |
| CVCCV : CV | / paṇcaara / | 'sugar' |
| CVCCV : C : VC | / paṇcaanṇam / | 'almanac' |
| VC : V : CVC | / ammaaman / | 'uncle' |

1.1.8 4.3 Quadrisyllabic words :

The quadrisyllabic words fall under the following categories in relation to the order of prominence of syllables :

(1) Prominence in the order (2—1- 4—3)

E. g.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| CVC : V : CVC : V | / minnaaminni / | 'glow worm' |
| VC : V : CVC : V | / ammeerikka / | 'America' |

(2) Prominence in the order (2-1-3-4)

E.g.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| VC : V : CVCVC | / ayyaayiram / | 'five thousand' |
| VC : V : C : VC : VC | / annaakkottan / | 'squirrel' |

(3) Prominence in the order (1-4-2-3)

E.g.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------|
| CV : CVCV : CV | / kaaranooru / | 'uncle' |
| V : CVC : V : CV | / aanlccaalu / | 'gutter' |
| CV : CVC : V : CV | / cuutippaaya / | 'colr mat' |

(4) Promnience in the order (1-3-4-2)

E.g.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| CVC : VCVCV | / kattiriya / | 'scissors' |
| CVC : VCVC : V | / maccinici / | 'cousine sister' |
| CVCVC : VC : V | / patinnīRRa / | 'sitting room' |
| CVCVCVC : V | / patinonnu / | 'eleven' |

(5) Prominence in the order (2-4-1-3)

E.g.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| CVC : VCCV : CV : | / kottampaarl / | 'coriander' |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|

(6) Prominence in the order (3-1-2-4)

E.g.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| CVCV : CV : CVC | / kalaakaaran / | 'artist' |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|

(7) Prominence in the order (1-2-3-4)

E.g.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| CVCVCVCVC | / maratakam / | 'emerald' |
| V : CVC : VCV | / aalappoya / | 'a place name' |
| CV : CV : CCV : CV | / kiiraan̄kiiri / | 'cricket' |
| CV : CV : CVCVC | / naalaayiram / | 'four thousand' |

1.1.8.4.4. Pentasyllabic words:

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| (1) | Prominence in the order | (2—2—1—5—3) |
| E.g. | | |
| CVCVCV:CVC:V | / motalaa!atti / | 'land lady' |
| (2) | Prominence in the order | (2—2—1—4—5) |
| E.g. | | |
| CVCVCV:CVCVC | / patinaayiram / | 'ten thousand' |
| (3) | Prominence in the order | (1—3—4—2—5) |
| E.g. | | |
| CV:CVCVC:V:CVC | / piitiyakkaaran / | 'shop-keeper' |
| (4) | Prominence in the order | (3—1—2—4—5) |
| E.g. | | |
| CVC:V:CVC:V:CVC | / kaccootakkaaran / | 'merchant' |

1.2 Suprasegmentals :

Junctures :

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Open juncture | / - / |
| Close juncture | / + / |

Pitch levels :

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Low | / 1 / |
| Mid | / 2 / |
| High | / 3 / |
| Extra High | / 4 / |

Terminals :

| | |
|---------|-------|
| Rising | ↗ ↑ / |
| Level | / / |
| Falling | / ↓ ↘ |

1.2.1 Junctures :

Both the junctures occur at word boundaries. When the transition from one word boundary to the other is sharp it indicates a close juncture and when not sharp an open juncture.

Normally the open juncture is marked by a short space and the close juncture by no space.

After an open juncture all voiceless stops become fricativised, whereas after the close juncture the voiceless stops become lengthened. The final /u/ of words of the syllabic patterns other than CV and (C) VCV become ϕ when followed by a close juncture.

E. g.

/ amma-paRa[̄]n[̄]ni / 'mother said'

[Δ m : Δ b Δ R \bar{e} n : inI]

/ ceRiya-kutti / 'small child'

[cERiY Δ XU \bar{t} : I]

/ maya + kaalam / 'rainy season'

[m Δ y Δ k : Δ : l \bar{o} m]

/ tin[̄]nu + illa / 'ate not'

[tIn[̄] : Il : Δ]

1.2.2 Pitch levels:

Among the four pitch levels /1/ occurs only before the final falling terminal and /4/ only before the final rising terminal.

Pitch levels /2/ and /3/ have two sub-members under each.

/2/ [2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2]
[2 $\frac{1}{2}$]

occurs in the beginning of an utterance which contain more than one word.

[2] occurs elsewhere.
 / 3 / [3½ 3]
 [3½] occurs with interrogative markers.
] 3] occurs elsewhere.

E.g.

2 (2½) 2 1
 / amma bannini ↓ / 'mother has come'

2 (2½) 2 3 (3½) ↑ /
 / amma bannina 'has mother come?'

2 (2½) 3 2 1 ↓ / 'if you come; can
 / bannalu ↑ taraam give'

1.2.3 Terminals:

Terminals ↑ / / and / ↑ / may occur both finally
 or
 non-finally. Terminal / | / occurs non-finally only

E.g.

2 3 ↑ /
 / banno 'came?'

2 1
 / bannu ↑ / 'came'

1 2
 / banniRRu | / 'after coming, — ,

1.2.4. Intonation:

There are four types of significant combinations of pitch levels and terminals; ⁶

1. / . /
2. / , /
3. / ? /
4. / ! /

1 2.4.1 / . / This occurs always finally and is characterised by a low pitch and nonsteep falling terminal. The following sub-types of combinations are found in this combination.

(a) / 2 - 1 ↓ / occurs in single word utterance.

E.g. ² ¹
/ kuttⁱ ↓ / 'child'

² ¹
/ am^ma ↓ / 'mother'

² ¹
/ baⁿnⁱni ↓ / 'has come'

(b) / 2 - 2 ↓ / occurs in phrases of the coordinate type in which the words are connected by clitic.

E.g. ² ² / -um /
/ am^mee^m accaⁿum ↓ / 'mother and father'

² ²
/ coo^Rum ku^utt^aaanum ↓ 'rice and curry'

(c) / 3 - 2 ↓ / occurs in phrases in which the first member is a modifier of the following member, or members when no special emphasis is given to any member.

E.g. ³ ²
/ na^lla k^utti ↓ / 'good child'

³ ²
/ o^ru na^lla pu^uvu ↓ / 'one good flower'

3 2

(d) $\begin{array}{c} / \text{āncu uRuppiya} \downarrow / \\ / 3 - 1 \downarrow / \end{array}$

'five rupees'
occurs in phrases in
which the first
member is specially
emphasised.

E.g. ³ ¹
 /nalla kutti↓ /

'especially good child'

3 1
/ anRa puuvu / ↓ /

'my flower (and not
of anybody else)'

(e) $\begin{array}{c} / 2-3-1 \\ 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 3 \end{array} /$

E.g. / oru saayippu ↓

‘an Englishman (and
not a native man)

2 3 1
/ inRa oolu ↓ /

'your wife (and not daughter)'

(f) $/ 2-3-2-1 \downarrow /$

occurs in all other utterances.

E.g. 2 3 2 1
 / itu kooyiyaannu ↓

'this is hen'

2 3 2 1
/ anRa peeru kunñampu ↓ 'my name is
Kunhampu'

/, / This occurs only in the middle of an utterance in the form of a short break, longer than of juncture, and is characterised by a mid pitch level and / — / terminal. the intonation pattern found here may be marked as / 2-3 - -

E. g. 2 3 2 1
/ appo pinnakkaanaam ↓ / 'then, see later'

2 3 2 1
/ ciruteeyiin Ramma mariccupooyi ↓ /
'ciruteeyi's mother, died'

/ ? / This occurs finally and non finally and is characterised by a High pitch and rising terminal. The following patterns are found in this :

- (a) / 2-3↑ / occurs in single words and normal interrogative sentences.

E.g. 2 3
/ bannini↑ / 'have come?'

 2 3
/ kuttii↑ / '(is it) a child?'

- (b) / 2-3↑ 2-3↑ /

occurs in phraes of the cordi-
nate type in which the words
are connected by interrogative
markers.

E.g. 2 3 2 3
/ oono↑ oolo↑ 'he or she?'

 2 3 2 3
/ barunna↑ nikkunna↑ 'coming or Staying?'

- (c) / 2-3↑ 2-1↓ /

occurs in sentences which have
the interrogative markers non-
finally.

E.g. 2 3 ↑ 2 1
/ bannina oon ↓ / 'came he?'

 2 3 ↑ 2
/ eetaya poonnu ↓ / 'where do (you)
go?'

 2 3 ↑ /

occurs in all other
interrogative senten-
ces.

E.g. 2 2 3 ↑ / 'he came ?'

2 2 3 ↑
/ iyyu cooRu tinna / 'you ate rice?

/ ! /

This occurs finally with expressions of pain, surprise and other emotional outbursts and is characterised by Extra high pitch + steep rising terminal. The intonation may be marked as

↑
/ 3 - 4 /

E.g.

3 4 ↑
/ ayyo /

'Oh!'

2 3 4 ↑
/ anRammo /

'my mother

2. MORPHOPHONEMICS

2.0 The Sandhi changes found in the dialect are dealt with in this chapter.

The Sandhi changes may be grouped under four heads on the basis of the phonemes which occur in juxtaposition:

1. Vowel + Vowel
2. Vowel + Consonant
3. Consonant + Vowel
4. Consonant + Consonant

Sandhi may be Internal (I) or External (E). Internal sandhi is the sandhi between two morphemes and External sandhi is that between two words. Both the Internal and External Sandhi are governed by the same rules with limited exceptions.

The rules are arranged in the order of precedence.

2.1 Vowel + Vowel

2.1.1
$$\begin{matrix} V \\ 1 \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} V \\ 2 \end{matrix} (V) \succ \phi + \begin{matrix} V \\ 2 \end{matrix} (V) \quad (E)$$

E.g. pooyi + illa \succ pooyilla 'did not go'

banna + atu \succ bannatu 'that which came'

entu + aannu \succ entaannu 'what is it'

2. 1. 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} i \\ e \\ o \\ u \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} i \\ e \\ u \end{bmatrix} \succ \begin{bmatrix} ii \\ ee \\ oo \\ uu \end{bmatrix} \quad (I \text{ and } E)$$

E.g.

ini + illa \succ iniilla 'after this, no'

amme + ennu \succ ammeennu 'mother (Voc.)
thus'

| | | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|----------|-------------|
| lppo | + | um | > | lppoom | 'now and' |
| kuru | + | il | > | kuruul | 'in seed' |
| mavu | + | ennu | > | mavuunnu | 'axe, thus' |

ayyo + enn + u > ayyoonnu 'Oh! thus'

pusu + um > pusuum 'worm and'

2. 1. 3

$$a + \begin{bmatrix} i \\ e \\ u \end{bmatrix} > ee \quad (I \text{ and } E)$$

E.g.

tala + il > taleel 'on the head'

ara + enkil > areenkil 'if half'

amma + um > ammeem 'mother and'

2. 1. 4

$$\begin{bmatrix} i \\ a \end{bmatrix} + V > \begin{bmatrix} i \\ a \end{bmatrix} + y + V \quad (I \text{ and } E)$$

V = any short or long vowel except short /i e u/

E.g.

kutti + iita > kuttiiita 'child is here'

kutti + eeta > kuttiiyeeta 'where is the child'

kili + al > kiliyal 'birds'

kali + aattam > kaliyaattam 'action dance'

inio + > iniyo 'what next?'

kali + ootam > kaliyootam 'play boat'

ari + uunu > ariyuunu 'rice meals'

ara + iisa > arayiisa 'half each'

tala + alla > talayalla 'not head'

tala + aann-u > talayaann-u '(it) is head'

| | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|--------------------|
| tala + o | ▷ | talayo | '(is it) head?' |
| maḷa + oolam | ▷ | malayoolam | 'as much as hill' |
| tala + uutta | ▷ | talayuutta | 'through the head' |

2.1.5 u + V ▷ u + v + V (I and E)

V = any short or long vowel except short / i e u /
E. g.

| | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|------------------|
| puṣu + iita | ▷ | puṣuviita | 'worm (is) here' |
| mavu + eeta | ▷ | mavuveeta | 'where (is) axe' |
| kuru + alla | ▷ | kuruvalla | 'not seed' |
| kuru + aann-u | ▷ | kuruvaann-u | '(it) is seed' |
| puṣu + o | ▷ | puṣuvo | '(is it) worm?' |
| natu + oonam | ▷ | natuvoonam | 'middle of Onam' |

2.2 Vowel + Consonant

2.2.1 V + C ▷ VCC (E)

This rule is applicable in close juncture only.

E. g.

| | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|--------------------|
| Kuli + pora | ▷ | kulippora | 'bath room' |
| anna + kuuttam | ▷ | aanakkuuttam | 'herd of elephant' |
| a + neeram | ▷ | anneeram | 'at that time' |

2.3 Consonant + Vowel

2.3.1 am + V ▷ o (o) (I and E)

V = any short vowel except / a u /

E. g.

| | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|-----------------|
| maram + illa | ▷ | maroolla | 'no tree' |
| panam + enn-u | ▷ | panoonn-u | 'money, thus' |
| kolam + o | ▷ | kolo | '(is it) pond?' |

2.3.2 $um + V \quad \triangleright \quad uv + V$ (I and E)

V = any short vowel except / u /

E.g.

$on\underline{u}m + illa \quad \triangleright \quad on\underline{u}uvilla$ 'nothing'

$en\underline{u}m + en\underline{u}m \quad \triangleright \quad en\underline{u}nuvennum$ 'daily'

$barum + allo \quad \triangleright \quad baruvallo$ 'will not come?'

$barum + o \quad \triangleright \quad baruvo$ 'will come?'

2.3.3 $(C) VC_1 + V(V) \triangleright (C) VC_1 C_1 V (V)$ (I and E)

C_1 = any consonant except / m /

E.g.

$kan + illa \quad \triangleright \quad kannilla$ 'no eye'

$pat + iisa \quad \triangleright \quad pattiisa$ 'ten each'

$nel + en\underline{n}-u \quad \triangleright \quad nellenn\underline{n}-u$ 'paddy, thus'

$kal + an \quad \triangleright \quad kallan$ 'thief'

$en + aayiram \quad \triangleright \quad ennaayiram$ 'eight thousand'

$tin + un\underline{n}-u \quad \triangleright \quad tinunn\underline{n}-u$ 'eats,

2.4 Consonant + Consonant :

2.4.1. $m + k \quad \triangleright \quad \dot{m}\dot{k}$ (1)

E.g.

$im + kal \quad \triangleright \quad i\dot{m}\dot{n}al$ 'you (Pl.)'

$maram + kal \quad \triangleright \quad mara\dot{m}\dot{n}al$ 'trees'

2.4.2

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \bar{n} \\ \cdot \\ \bar{l} \end{array} \right] + \bar{n} > \bar{nn} \quad (E)$$

E.g.

en + nuuR > ennuuR 'eight hundred'

ul + naakk-u > unnaakk-u 'uvula'

2.4.3.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} m \\ n \\ \cdot \\ n \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Stop} \\ \text{Nasal} \end{array} \right] > M + \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Stop} \\ \text{Nasal} \end{array} \right] \quad (E)$$

Stop = / P t c k /

M = homorganic nasal.

E.g.

cem + teññ-u centeññ-u 'red coconut tree'

cem + kann-u cenkann-u 'sore eye'

on + pat-u ompat-u 'nine'

miin + kallatti miinkallatti 'king fisher'

ben + teekk-u benteekk-u 'white teak'

Pen + kutti penkutti 'girl child'

cem + naaya cennaaya 'wolf'

tiin + meesa tilmeesa 'dining table'

2.5 Morphophonemic symbols:

| | |
|---------|---|
| 2.5.1 | -X- -T- -D- -L- -q- |
| 2.5.1.1 | -X- / t / before / t / ; / c / before / c / |
| 2.5.1.2 | -T- Lengthening of the final stop |
| 2.5.1.3 | -D- Denasalisation |
| 2.5.1.4 | -L- (C)VC> (C)VVC |
| 2.5.1.5 | -q- Zero |

2.6 Stylistics:

Two varieties of speech are found in this dialect. They are (1) the relatively conscious speech and (2) the normal fast speech. The first variety is made use of in phonemicisation. Following are the major changes found in fast speech.

$$2.6.1 \quad C_1 (C_1) \begin{bmatrix} i \\ a \\ u \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow C_2 (C_2) (C_3) > C_1 (C_2) (C_3) \text{ in non-initial syllables,}$$

E.g.

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---------|-------------|
| iddali | > | idli | 'idli' |
| karimpu | > | karmpu | 'sugarcane' |
| kattuva | > | katva | 'to burn' |
| kuttiyalu | > | kutyalu | 'children' |

2.6.2 --V₁ (V₁) + C₁ V₂ (V₂) > --V₂ (V₂)

V₁ = / a u /

V₂ = / a e u /

E.g.

aana+barunnu > aanarunnu 'elephant comes'

nalla+kutti > nallutti 'good child'

enta+beenta > ententa 'what(do you)want?'

pallu+kataccilu > pallaataccilu 'tooth ache'

In these instances one can notice an extra high pitch level in the V₂ (V₂) as a reminiscent feature of the elision.

2.6.3 -uvi- > -uu-

E.g.

onnuvilla > onnuulla 'nothing is (here),

varuvilla > varuulla 'will not come'

2.6.4 -am V- > -V-

E.g.

maramalla > maralla 'not tree'

maramo > maro '(is it) tree'

2.6.5 -V₁pV₂- > -V₁vV₂- > -V₁V₁-

E.g.

apasmaaram > avasmaaram > aasmaaram
'epilepsy'

upateesam > uvateesam > uuteesam 'advice'

This feature is found even in the conscious speech as a free variation.

3. MORPHEMICS

3.1 Verb :

Units which take tense markers are designated as verbs. The verbal nouns take case markers but since they are derived out of the units which take tense markers they are also treated under verbs.

3.1.0 Position Class :

| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 |
|------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|----|
| Stem 11.Tr | 21.Cau. | 31.L.M. | 41. Pr.T. | 51. V.P. | |
| | | | 42. F.T. | 52. R.P. | |
| | | | 43. P.T. | 53. Cond. | |
| | | | 44. Neg. | 54. Comp. | |
| | | | 45. Inf. | 55. V.N. | |
| | | | 46. Imp. | | |
| | | | 57. Perm. | | |
| | | | 48. Pot. | | |
| | | | 49. P.D. | | |

3.1.1. Transitive :

St +

11. { -tt- } / ∞-T- ∞-D- ∞-t- ∞-X- ∞-kk-
∞-tt- /

11.1 -T- occurs after set 1 stems which end in a stop and after stems ending in l / t and n / t (T is a morpho phoneme - phonemically a stop which is always homorganic as the preceding one).

E.g. aak+k-

'to make'

aat+t-

'to swing'

niit+t-

'to extend'

niil-

kaat₁+t-

'to show'

kaan₁.

- 11.2. -D- occurs in stems ending in long velar nasal (D is a morphophoneme which denasalises the final nasal).

E.g. oRa₁nn+D-

oRakk-

'to make to sleep'

koya₁nn+D-

koyakk-

'to put in trouble'

- 11.3. -k- occurs after (C)V₁V₂r-stems except / coor / in Set 3. a. 2. (43. 7) and after / takar / before nonpast markers.

E.g. tiir+k+unn-u

'make to finish'

ceer+k+um

'will make to join'

taker+k+um

'will make to ruin'

- 11.4. -t- occurs after (C) VCV₁r stems except / takar / in set 3. a. 2. (43. 7) and / after / coor / before nonpast markers.

E.g. onar-t+unn-u

'makes to awake'

kalar-t+um

'will blend'

coor-t+um

'will make to leak'

- 11.5. -X- occurs before the past tense marker in set 2. d. stems (X is a morphophoneme - phonemically / c / before / c / and / t / before / t /).

E.g. pa₁ti + c + c-u

'learned'

neRa + c + c-u

'made full'

- 11.6. -kk- occurs before the nonpast markers in set 3. d, stems. The resultant verb stems will behave as in set 2. d. stems.

E.g. eri + kk + um 'will burn'
 ata + kk + aam 'can close'

11.7. OO-tt- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. nata + tt + um 'will make to walk'
 baru + tt + unn-u 'make to come'

3.1.2. Causative :

St. ± Tr. +

21. { -ppi } / ∞-ippi- (/) ii- ∞-ippi- (/) -i-
 OO-ppi- /

21.1. ∞-ippi- occurs after (C)VC stems ending
 in /t/ and /r/ where it

freely varies with /-ii / (21.2)

E.g. it + iippi+kk + un (/) it + ii + kk + um
 'will cause to put'
 tar + iippi + kk + unn-u (/) tar + ii + kk
 + unn-u 'causes to give'

21.3. -ippi- occurs after all consonant ending
 stems except after (C)VC stems
 which end in /t/ and /r/;

/-ippi- / freely varies with
 /-i- / (21.4)

E.g. tin + ippi + c + c-u (/) tinn + i + c + c u
 'caused to eat'
 onar + t + ippi + kk + um (/) onar + t + i
 + kk + um 'will cause to awake'

21.5. OO-ppi occurs elsewhere.

E.g. pati + ppi + kk + uva 'cause to learn'
 utu + ppi + kk + uva 'cause to wear'

3.1.3 Link Morphs:

St \pm Tr. \pm Cau +

31. { -X- } / OO-k- OO-kk- OO-X- /

31.1. -k- occurs after r / l / l ending stems

before nonpast markers.

E.g. oor + k + aan 'for remembering'

nil + k + um 'will stand'

keel + k + um 'will hear'

31.2. -kk- occurs after all vowel ending stems
and after set 2.b. and set 2.d. stems
before nonpast markers.

E.g. etu + kk + unn-u 'takes'

nata + kk + um 'will walk'

ee + kk + um 'will agree'

kayi + kk + um 'will taste bitter'

31.3. -X- occurs after vowel ending stems before
the past markers / -t- / (43.3) and
/ -c- / (43.6)

E.g. etu + t + t-u 'took'

it + iippi + c + c-u 'caused to put'

3.1.4 Tenses:

St \pm Tr. \pm Cau \pm L.M. +

3.1.4.1 Present:

41. { -unn- } / ω unn- ω unn- /

41.1. -nn- occurs after VV ending stems.

E.g. aa + nn- 'is'

poo + nn- 'goes'

41.2. -unn occurs elsewhere.

E.g. bar+unn-u 'comes'

nata+kk+unn·u 'walks'

3.1.4.2. Future :

42. { -um } / OO-am OO-um /

42.1. -am occurs after / been- /

E.g. been+am 'want to go'

42.2 OO-um occurs elsewhere.

E.g. kaan+um 'will see'

tin-+um 'will eat'

3.1.4.3. Past :

43. { -i } / OO-φ- OO-i OO-t- OO·R- OO-t-

OO-c· OO_n- OO-nt- OO-n- OO-n̄n /

43.1. φ- occurs after the stems / aay / ;
/ pooy- / and / beent / when

followed by the relative participle marker / -a / (52.2)

E.g. aay+φ+a '(which) became'
pooy+φ+a '(which) went'
beent+φ+a '(which) needed'

43.2. ·i occurs after all set 1 stems
except / aay- / ; / pooy- / and /
veent- / when followed by the
relative participle marker / -a /
(52.2)

E.g. matann̄ +i 'returned'

olump + i 'stumped'

paat + i 'sung'

43.3. -t- occurs after all set 2.a. stems.

E.g. ney + t-u 'weaved'

tiir + t-u **'finished'**

caX + t-u 'died'

43.4 -R- occurs after set 2. b. stems.

E.g. aR + R-u 'b-oke'

biR + R-u 'soid'

43.5 -t- occurs after set 2 c. stems.

E.g. it + t-u 'put'

kan + t-u 'saw'

43.6 -c- occurs after set 2. d. stems.

E. g. pāyix + c=u 'felt hunger'

korax + c-u 'coughed'

43.7. -n- occurs after set 3. a. stems.

E.g. kon + n-u 'killed'

murq + nu 'reaped'

43 8. -nt- occurs after set 3. b.
 stems.

E.g. no + nt-u 'ached'

vb + nt-u 'became cooked'

43.9. -n- occurs after set 3. c. stems.

E. g. bil + n-u 'fell'

taa + n-u 'sank'

43. 10 ~~nn~~ occurs after set 3.d. stems.

E.g. $\text{muRi} + \overline{\text{nn}}\text{-u}$ 'became cut'

nana + nn-u 'became wet'

3.1.5

Negative :

St + Tr. + Cau + L. M. +

44. {} -aat- {} / OO-a OO-aay- OO-aant- OO-aat- /

44.1. -a occurs after / beent- / before word juncture.

E.g. beent + a 'need not'

44 2. -aay- occurs before the verbal noun
marker

$$-ka / (55.3.2)$$

E.g. var + aay + ka 'non-coming'
 tin + aay + ka 'non-eating'

44.3. -aant- occurs before the verbal
participle marker /-u / (51-2)

E.g. var + aant + u 'without coming'

poov + aant + u 'without going'

44.4. -aat-occurs before the relative participle marker /-a / (51.2)

E.g. kaan + aat + a ' (which) was not seen'
paRay + aat + a ' (which) was not said'

3.1.6

Infinitive ;

St \pm Tr. \pm Cau \pm L. M. +

45. {-uva} / OO-uva /

45.1

E.g. paat + uva

'to sing'

nata + kk + uva

'to walk'

3.1.7

Imperative :

St \pm Tr. \pm Cau \pm L. M. +

46. {-i} / OO-i /

46.1-

E.g. cey + i

'(you) do'

kotu + kk + i

'(you) give'

3.1.8

Permissive :

St \pm Tr. \pm Cau \pm L. M. +

47. {-atta} / OO-atta /

47.1.

E.g. paat + atta

'may (I) sing'

cey + atta

'may (I) do'

3.1.9

Potential :

St \pm Tr. \pm Cau \pm LM. +

48. {-aam} / OO-aam /

48.1

E.g. var + aam

'can come'

tin + aam

'can eat'

3.1.10. Purpose Denotative:

St \pm Tr \pm Cau \pm L. M. +

49. {-aan} / OO-aan /

49.1.

E.g. poov + aan 'for going'
 kaan + aan 'for seeing'

3.1.11. Verbal Participle:

St ± Tr ± Cau ± L. M. + P.T. / Neg. +

51. { -u } / OO-φ OO-u /

51.1. -φ occurs after past marker / -i /
 (43.2)

E.g. laa^{nc} + i + φ 'having flickered'
 paat + i + φ 'having sung'

51.2. -u occurs after all other
 past tense markers and after the negative
 marker / aant- / (44.3)

E.g. ciir + t + u 'having swollen'

paa + nⁿ + u 'having run'
 bar + aant + u 'without coming'

3.1.12 Relative Participle:

St ± Tr ± Cau ± L. M. + Pr.T. /

F.T. / P.T. / Neg. +

52. { -a } / OO-φ OO-a /

52.1. -φ occurs after the future tense
 marker / -um /

E.g. bar + um + φ '(which) will come'
 paay + um + φ '(which) will run'

52.2. OO-a occurs elsewhere.

E.g. kaan + unⁿ + a '(which) sees'

| | | | |
|------|--------|-----|----------------------------|
| paRa | + n̄n̄ | + a | '(which) said' |
| tin | + aat | + a | '(which) was not eaten' |

3.1.13.

Conditional :

St \pm Tr \pm Cau \pm L.m. + P.T. +

53. { -aal } / ∞ -aal /

53.1.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| E.g. pooy + ϕ + aal | 'if gone' |
| kan + ṭ + aal | 'if seen' |

paRa + n̄n̄ + aal 'if said'

3.1.14.

Completive :

St \pm Tr \pm L.M. + P.T. +

54. { -ini } / ∞ -ni ∞ -ini /

10

54.1. ∞ -ni occurs after V ending stems.

E. g. paaṭ + i + ni 'had sung'

keer + i + ni 'had climbed'

54.2. ∞ -ini occurs after C ending stems.

E.g. pey + ṭ -ini 'had rained'

kan + ṭ -ini 'had seen'

paa + n̄n̄ -ini 'had run'

3.1.15.

Verbal Noun :

St \pm Tr \pm Cau \pm L.M. \pm Neg +

3.1.15.1.

Process Denotative :

55.1. { -al- } / > -ccal- ∞ -al- /

55.1.1 -ccal-occurs after set 3.d. stems.

E.g. tera + ccal-u 'searching'

pori + ccal-u 'frying'

55.1.2 -al- occurs after consonant ending stems.

E.g. bitunn+al-u 'swallowing'
baal+al-u 'sowing'

3.1.15.2. Action :

55.2. {-tt-} / OO-tt- OO-L- OO-ana OO-ka OO-φ /
55.2.1 -tt- occurs after (C) Vyi-stems which have (C) Vy-alternants.

E.g. eyi+tt-u 'writing'
neyi+tt-u 'weaving'

55.2.2 -L- occurs in (C) VC stems in which the final C is /R / or /t/

(where /-L- / is a morphophoneme (C) VC > (C)VVC).

E.g. eR+L-u > eeRu 'throwing'
pe²+L-u > pe²Ru 'child birth'
cut+L-u > cuutu 'heat'

55.2.3 -ana > occurs after the stems /aaraat- / ; /aalooc- / ; /praart- / and /kalp- /

E.g. aalooc+ana 'thought'
aaraat + ana 'worship'
praart + ana 'prayer'
kalp + ana 'order'

55.2.4. -ka occurs after the negative marker / -aay /

E.g. tin + aay X ka 'non-eating'
bar + aay + ka 'non-coming'

55.2.5. -φ occurs elsewhere.

E.g. kuli + φ 'bath'
ati + φ 'beating'

3.1.15.3. Result of action:

55.3. { -am } / OO-anam OO-ca OO-ti OO-am /

55.3.1- -anam occurs after CVr ending stems-

E.g. bar + anam 'reign'

anuser + anam 'obedience'

55.3.2 -ca occurs after CVVC stems in which
the final C is / r / or / y /

E.g. neer-ca 'offernig'

taay-ca 'depth'

55.3.3. -ti occurs after stems ending in / u /

E.g. ketu + ti 'ruin'

baRu + ti 'drought'

55.3.4. -am occurs elsewhere.

E.g. drook + am 'harm'

maaRR + am 'change'

3.1.15.4 Related state or object :

55.4. { -pp- } / ɔ-pp- ɔ vi OO-an OO-o /

55.4.1. -pp- occurs after V ending
stems except after / maRa /

E.g. pati + pp-u 'learning'

para + pp-u 'spreading'

utu + pp-u 'dress'

55.4.2. -vi occurs after CVVl / l- stems

and after / maRa /

E.g. tool + vi 'failure'

keel + vi 'hearing ability'

maRa + vi 'forgetfulness'

55.4.3. -an occurs after / jiiiv- /

E.g. jiiiv + an 'life'

55.4.4. -a occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|------|------------|----------|
| E.g. | aas'-a | 'desire' |
| | ketakk + a | 'bed' |

3.1.15.5. Abstraction or Quality :

55.5 { -v- } / ∞ -ma ∞ -v- ∞ -i /
 55.5.1. -ma occurs after (C) V 'r / y
 stems, after / kulir / and after / ati /

| | | |
|-------|------------------|------------|
| E. g. | oor + ma | 'memory' |
| | <u>neer</u> + ma | 'thinness' |
| | taay + ma | 'humility' |
| | kulir+ ma | 'coolness' |
| | ati + ma | 'slave' |

55.5.2. -v- occurs after V ending stems.

| | | |
|------|------------|-------------|
| E.g. | aRi + v-u | 'knowledge, |
| | kcRa + v-u | 'defect' |

55.5.3 -i occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|------|----------|----------|
| E.g. | tent + i | 'beggar' |
| | keel + i | 'fame' |

3.1.16. Morphemic suffixes described:

| | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------|
| 11. | -tt- | Transitive |
| 21. | -ppi- | Causative |
| 31. | -X- | Link Morph |
| 41. | -u <u>h</u> <u>n</u> | Present tense |
| 42. | -um | Future tense |
| 43. | -i | Past tense |
| 44. | -aat- | Negative |
| 45. | -uva | Infinitive |
| 46. | -i | Imperative |
| 47. | -atta | Permissive |
| 48. | aam | Potential |
| 49. | -aan | Purpose Denotative |

| | | |
|-------|------|---------------------|
| 51. | -u | Verbal Participle |
| 52. | -a | Relative Participle |
| 53. | -aal | Conditional |
| 54. | -ini | Completive |
| 55.1. | -ai- | Verbal Noun |
| 55.2. | -tt- | Verbal Noun |
| 55.3. | -am | Verbal Noun |
| 55.4. | -pp- | Verbal Noun |
| 55.5. | -v- | Verbal Noun |

3.1.17. Verb Stems:

3.1.17.1. Classification of Verb Stems:

Verb stems are classified on the basis of the past markers they take. According to this classification there exist three major sets of verb stems.

Set 1. Stems taking / -i / as the past marker.

Set 2. Stems taking stops as the past marker.

This set has the following subsets:

2.a. Stems which take / -t- / as the past marker.

2.b. Stems which take / -R- / as the past marker.

2.c. Stems which take / -ṭ- / as the past marker.

2.d. Stems which take / -c- / as the past marker.

Set 3. Stems taking nasals or a nasal + stop as the past marker.

This set has the following subsets:

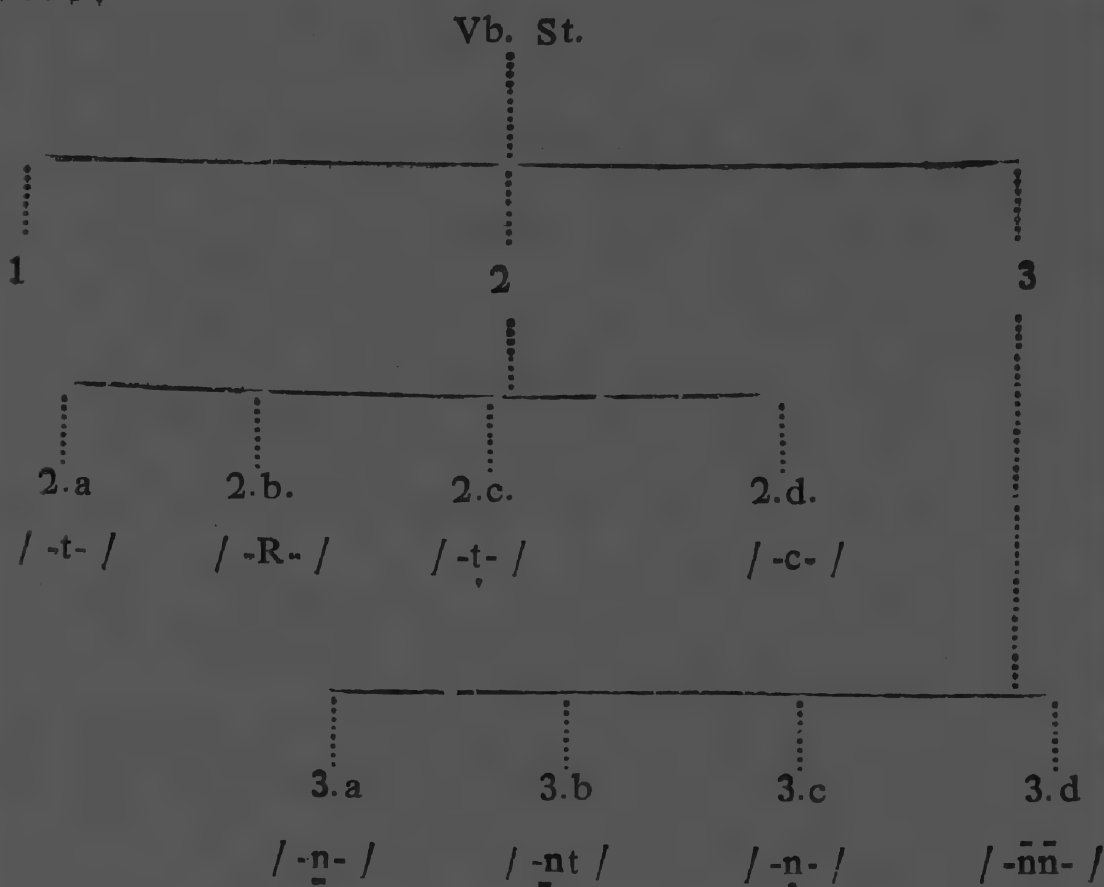
3.a. Stems which take / -n- / as the past marker.

3.b. Stems which take / nt- / as the past marker.

3.c. Stems which take / -ṇ- / as the past marker.

3.d. Stems which take / -nn- / as the past marker.

The classification may be diagrammatically represented as follows :



Set 1. Stems taking /-i / as the past marker :
 All stems ending in long consonants or in consonant clusters, all (C)VVC and (C)VCVC stems which do not have any alternants, and all continuant ending stems which have /k / ending alternants come under this set.

| | | |
|------|------------|-----------|
| E.g. | baan̄n + i | 'bought' |
| | nīnt + i | 'swam' |
| | baal + i | 'sowed' |
| | alas + i | 'aborted' |
| | elav + i | 'moved' |
| | elak | |

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|--|----------|
| aay | + | i | | 'became' |
| <u> </u> | | | | |
| aak | | | | |

Set 2. Stems taking stops as the past marker;

2.a. Past marker /-t- /

2.a.1. All CVy stems.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|---|-----|--|-----------|
| E.g. | pey | + | t-u | | 'rained' |
| | toy | + | t-u | | 'saluted' |

2.a.2 All (C)VVR stems.

| | | | | | |
|------|------|---|-----|--|-------------|
| E.g. | aar | + | t-u | | 'applauded' |
| | ciir | + | t-u | | 'swollen' |

2.a.3. All (V) VX ending stems (where X = /t / before /t /).

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|---|-----|--|----------|
| E.g. | caX | + | t-u | | 'died' |
| | pavux | + | t-u | | 'halved' |

2.b. Past marker /-R- /

All (1) (C)VR stems and (2) (C)VVR stems which have (C)VVR alternants come under this subset.

| | | | | | |
|------|-------------|---|-----|--|--------------|
| E.g. | aR | + | R-u | | 'broke' |
| | peR | + | R-u | | 'gave birth' |
| | eeR | + | R-u | | 'agreed' |
| | <u> </u> | | | | |
| | eel | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------|--------------|---|-----|--|------------|
| E.g. | <u>noo</u> R | + | R-u | | 'observed' |
|------|--------------|---|-----|--|------------|

nool

2 c. Past marker / -ṭ- /

All (C)Vṭ stems, all /ṭ / ending or /ṇ / ending stems which have /ḷ / ending alternants, and all Vṇ ending stems which have VVṇ ending alternants come under this subset.

| | | |
|------|---------------|--------------|
| E.g. | iṭ + ṭ-u | 'put' |
| | cuṭ + ṭ-u | 'baked' |
| | n̄iln̄ + ṭ-u | 'lengthened' |
| | --- | |
| | n̄il! | |
| | kaṭ + ṭ-u | 'stole' |
| | --- | |
| | kaḷ | |
| | kan̄ + ṭ-u | 'saw' |
| | --- | |
| | kaan̄ | |

2. d. Past marker / -c- /

All VX ending stems (where X = / c /
before / c / (come under this subset.

| | | |
|------|-------------|----------|
| E.g. | biliX + c u | 'called' |
| | teeX + c u | 'rubbed' |

Set. 3. Stems taking nasals or a nasal + stop as
the past marker :

3. a. Past marker / -n- /

3. a. 1 All / n / ending stems come under this
subset.

| | | |
|------|----------------|----------|
| E.g. | van̄ + n̄-u | 'came' |
| | kon̄ + n̄-u | 'killed' |
| | n̄atan̄ + n̄ u | 'walked' |

3. a. 2 All (V) Vrq ending stems (where the phone-
mic realisation of / -q- / is zero) come
under this subset.

E.g. muurq + n-u 'reaped'
 patarq + n-u 'spread'

3.b. Past marker / -nt- /

CV stems which have CVVr alternants come under this subset.

E. g. ve + nt-u 'became cooked'
 veev
 no + nt-u 'ached'

 noov

3. c. Past marker / -n- /

CVV stems which have CVVv / y alternants come under this subset.

E. g. vii + n-u 'fell'
 viiy
 taa + n-u 'sank'
 taay

3.d. Past marker / -n̄n̄- /

(V)V ending stems which have (V)Vy ending alternants come under this subset.

E.g. paRa + n̄n̄-u 'Said'

 paRay
 mee + n̄n̄-u 'grazed'

 meey

3.1.17.2. Classified list of verb stems :

Set 1. Stems taking / -i / as the past marker.
 iRuv- 'to become tight'
 iRR- 'to trickle'

| | |
|--------|-----------------------|
| itunn- | 'to become narrow' |
| iinn- | 'to become dirty' |
| iir- | 'to comb' |
| ett- | 'to arrive' |
| eRann- | 'to descend' |
| enann- | 'to become tamed' |
| eramp- | 'to boom' |
| elav- | 'to become moved' |
| eyut- | 'to write' |
| eeR- | 'to become increased' |
| ees- | 'to become affected' |
| atakk- | 'to bury' |
| ataññ- | 'to suppress' |
| atukk- | 'to arrange' |
| amaññ- | 'to become pressed' |
| anann | 'to become moved' |
| alakk- | 'to wash' |
| alas- | 'to abort' |
| alar- | 'to roar' |
| aat- | 'to swing' |
| ay | 'to become' |
| opp- | 'to blot' |
| oRann- | 'to sleep' |
| oRR- | 'to betray' |
| otunn- | 'to become finished' |
| ott- | 'to become stuck' |

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| onann | 'to become dried' |
| oras- | 'to rub' |
| orunn- | 'to become ready' |
| olump- | 'to Plump' |
| ovv- | 'to flow' |
| oot- | 'to chant' |
| unt- | 'to push' |
| uruv- | 'to melt' |
| ulaatt- | 'to stroll' |
| ulun- | 'to become dislocated' |
| uut- | 'to blow' |
| uuR- | 'to ooze' |
| uutt- | 'to feed' |
| uunn- | 'to prop up' |
| uur- | 'to take out' |
| pitunn- | 'to snatch off' |
| pinn- | 'to plait' |
| peRukk- | 'to pick up' |
| peruv- | 'to multiply' |
| peeR- | 'to carry' |
| patunn- | 'to sneak' |
| paRR- | 'to become cheated' |
| parat- | 'to search' |
| paaR- | 'to flutter' |
| paat- | 'to sing' |
| paal- | 'to waver, |
| paav- | 'to spread, |
| pont- | 'to rise' |

| | |
|---------|--------------------|
| porut- | 'to fight' |
| Poll- | 'to become burned' |
| pooy- | 'to go' |
| puutt- | 'to lock' |
| puus- | 'to smear' |
| bituññ- | 'to swallow' |
| biikk- | 'to beat' |
| biis- | 'to fan' |
| bett- | 'to copulate' |
| belaññ- | 'to cross' |
| belakk- | 'to forbid' |
| belamp- | 'to serve (food), |
| belaññ- | 'to shine' |
| bavut- | 'to slip' |
| bayak- | 'to become late' |
| baat- | 'to wilt' |
| baaññ- | 'to buy' |
| baar- | 'to gather' |
| baal- | 'to sow' |
| tikk- | 'to push in' |
| tirump- | 'to rub' |
| tiint- | 'to pollute' |
| teRR- | 'to err' |
| tent- | 'to beg' |
| telaññ- | 'to shine' |

| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| teet- | 'to seek' |
| teenñ- | 'to sob' |
| teev- | 'to bail out water' |
| tatav- | 'to massage' |
| taññ- | 'to halt' |
| tall- | 'to leave out' |
| taaññ- | 'to support' |
| tonñ- | 'to limp' |
| toonñ- | 'to feel' |
| tupp- | 'to spilt' |
| tump- | 'to sneeze' |
| tunn- | 'to knit' |
| tull- | 'to jump' |
| tuukk- | 'to weigh; to hang' |
| tuunñ- | 'to be hanged' |
| tuuv- | 'to scatter' |
| ciRR- | 'to wind' |
| cimm- | 'to wink' |
| ciiR- | 'to growl' |
| ciint- | 'to tear' |
| ciiv- | 'to scrape' |
| cetaR- | 'to scatter' |
| capp- | 'to suck' |
| catukk- | 'to crush' |
| cavitt- | 'to kick' |
| caaR- | 'to drizzle' |
| caat- | 'to throw' |
| caamp- | 'to spray' |

| | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| caar- | 'to lean' |
| corant- | 'to scrape' |
| conñ- | 'to shrink' |
| curunñ- | 'to contract' |
| cuut- | 'to wear on head' |
| cuunt- | 'to point out' |
| cuul- | 'to shrink (out of shame)' |
| kitt- | 'to get' |
| kiir- | 'to split' |
| kett- | 'to tie' |
| keer- | 'to climb' |
| katt- | 'to burn' |
| kaRaññ- | 'to revolve' |
| karut- | 'to think' |
| kalaññ- | 'to become muddy' |
| kaal- | 'to vomit' |
| kott- | 'to peck' |
| kott- | 'to knock' |
| kokk- | 'to cock' |
| koyaññ- | 'to be in a fix' |
| kutt- | 'to stab' |
| kuṭuññ- | 'to become trapped' |
| kuluññ- | 'to become shaken' |
| kuut- | 'to increase' |
| kuukk- | 'to hoot' |

kuun-
minn-

'to bow'
'to glitter'

meruññ-

'to become tamed'

maṭaṇṇ-

'to return'

maññ-
maaR-
maant-

'to fade'
'to change'
'to scratch'

motaññ-
mutt-
mutt-

'to fall through'
'to kiss'
'to knock'

munt-

'to speak'

muññ-
muyuv-
muut-

'to sink'
'to become immersed'
'to cover'

muul-

'to hum'

nitt-

'to stand'

niitt-

'to extend'

niint-

'to swim'

niiññ-

'to move'

nakk-

'to lick'

namp-

'to depend on'

nookk-

'to look'

nuRuññ-

'to become chopped'

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| <u>n</u> ull- | 'to prick' |
| <u>n</u> ett- | 'to shudder' |
| raav- | 'to sharpen' |
| laatt- | 'to stroll' |
| laa <u>n</u> c- | 'to flicker' |

Set. 2. Stems taking stops as the past marker:

2.a. Past marker / -t- /

2.a.1.

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| ey- | 'to shoot (with arrow)' |
| uy- | 'to plough' |
| pey- | 'to rain' |
| toy- | 'to salute' |
| cey- | 'to do' |
| <u>n</u> ey- | 'to weave' |

2.a.2.

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| aar- | 'to make loud noise' |
| oor- | 'to remember' |
| paar- | 'to dwell' |
| poor- | 'to become wet, |
| <u>b</u> esar- | 'to sweat' |
| biir- | 'to swell' |
| baar- | 'to cast' |
| ciir- | 'to become fattened' |
| ceer- | 'to join' |
| <u>n</u> eer- | 'to become thin' |
| <u>n</u> uur- | 'to straighten' |

2.a.3.

| | |
|-------|-----------|
| etuX- | 'to take' |
| atuX- | 'to near' |

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| utuX- | 'to wear' |
| peruX- | 'to increase' |
| pavuX- | 'to half' |
| payuX- | 'to become ripe' |
| puuX- | 'to blossom' |
| beRuX- | 'to hate' |
| beluX- | 'to whiten' |
| tatuX- | 'to prevent' |
| ceRuX- | 'to oppose' |
| caX- | 'to die' |
| kaRaX- | 'to blacken' |
| kaaX- | 'to protect' |
| ko <u>ṭ</u> uX- | 'to give' |
| koruX- | 'to string' |
| kooX- | 'to string' |
| kuruX- | 'to sprout' |
| ma <u>ṇ</u> aX- | 'to smell' |
| muyuX- | 'to become big' |
| muuX- | 'to ripen' |

2. b. Past marker / - R - /

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| eeR- | 'to agree' |
| aR- | 'to become broken' |
| peR- | 'to give birth' |
| biR- | 'to sell' |
| tooR- | 'to fail' |
| <u>n</u> ooR- | 'to observe' |
| <u>n</u> uuR- | 'to spin' |

2. c. Past marker / - t - /

| | |
|-----|----------|
| it- | 'to put' |
|-----|----------|

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| irun- | 'to darken' |
| urun- | 'to roll' |
| poran- | 'to be smeared' |
| bin- | 'to split' |
| beran- | 'to become upset' |
| baran- | 'to become dry' |
| teran- | 'to menstruate' |
| tot- | 'to touch' |
| cut- | 'to bake' |
| curun- | 'to become rolled' |
| ket- | 'to be put off' |
| keet- | 'to hear' |
| kat- | 'to steal' |
| kan- | 'to see' |
| karan- | 'to gnaw' |
| kon- | 'to hit' |
| moran- | 'to growl' |
| nat- | 'to plant' |
| nlin- | 'to become long' |
| nuun- | 'to penetrate' |
| ix- | 'to strike' |

Fast marker / -c /

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| lniX- | 'to become sweet' |
| eraX- | 'to roar' |
| erattiX- | 'to double' |
| elaX- | 'to excuse payment' |
| atiX- | 'to beat' |
| ataX- | 'to remit' |
| anugrakiX- | 'to bless' |
| anusariX- | 'to obey' |
| anyeesiX- | 'to enquire' |
| ariX- | 'to filter' |
| alankariX | 'to decorate' |
| avasaaniX- | 'to end' |
| ayaX- | 'to send, |
| aasiX | 'to hope' |
| aaloociX- | 'to think' |
| onniX- | 'to unite' |
| oyiX- | 'to empty' |
| oormiX- | 'to remember' |
| upaycokiX- | 'to use' |
| pitiX- | 'to hold' |
| peetiX- | 'to fear' |
| pataX- | 'to boil' |
| patiX- | 'to learn' |
| paripaviX- | 'to complain' |
| paricayiX- | 'to familiarise' |
| payiX- | 'to be hungry' |
| praartiX- | 'to pray' |
| bitiX- | 'to judge' |
| bitaaniX- | 'to decorate' |
| bicaariX- | 'to presume' |
| birootiX- | 'to be in enmity' |

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| biliX- | 'to call' |
| bisvasiX- | 'to believe' |
| betaX- | 'to sow' |
| beRaX- | 'to shiver' |
| beX- | 'to place' |
| bekumaaniX- | 'to respect' |
| be'amiX- | 'to suffer' |
| bayiX- | 'to take food' |
| baatiX- | 'to argue' |
| baaviX- | 'to assume' |
| baayiX- | 'to read' |
| bootiX- | 'to become impres- sed' |
| tiirumaaniX- | 'to decide' |
| taliX- | 'to sprinkle' |
| taamasix- | 'to delay' |
| totaX | 'to wipe' |
| tonaX- | 'to aid' |
| dekiX- | 'to digest' |
| daakiX- | 'to become thirsty' |
| ciRiX- | 'to cheat' |
| cavaX- | 'to chew' |
| cooyiX- | 'to ask' |
| jiiviX- | 'to live' |
| jeviX- | 'to chant' |
| jeyiX- | 'to win' |
| ketaX- | 'to gasp' |
| katiX- | 'to b te' |
| kalaasiX- | 'to end' |
| kaliX- | 'to play' |
| kayiX- | 'to unite' |
| kaaX- | 'to bear fruit' |

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| koraX- | 'to cough' |
| kuRiX- | 'to note' |
| kuliX- | 'to bathe' |
| maRaX- | 'to screen' |
| matiX- | 'to be unwilling' |
| mantriX- | 'to whisper' |
| mariX- | 'to die' |
| molaX- | 'to sprout' |
| niriiX- | 'to consider' |
| neraX- | 'to become grey' |
| nelaX- | 'to become stopped' |
| nelooliX- | 'to weep' |
| natiX- | 'to pretend' |
| nasix- | 'to become ruined' |
| nayix- | 'to work' |
| naaniX- | 'to become shy' |
| recciX- | 'to save' |
| resiX- | 'to enjoy' |
| ruciX- | 'to taste' |
| laapiX- | 'to make profit' |
| sakaayiX- | 'to help' |
| samaataaniX- | 'to be at peace' |
| sammaaniX- | 'to present' |
| saatiX- | 'to achieve' |
| caatiiniX- | 'to influence' |
| saavataaniX- | 'to delay' |
| yoociX- | 'to agree' |

Set. 3. Stems taking nasals or nasal + stop as the past marker :

3. a. Past marker / -n- /

3. a. 1.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| irun <u>-</u> | 'to sit' |
| eran <u>-</u> | 'to beg' |
| alan <u>-</u> | 'to measure' |
| onan <u>-</u> | 'to become awakened' |
| oyan <u>-</u> | 'to be in difficulty' |
| peRan <u>-</u> | 'to be born' |
| paRan <u>-</u> | 'to fly' |
| paran <u>-</u> | 'to become spread' |
| poRan <u>-</u> | 'to be born' |
| polan <u>-</u> | 'to become morning' |
| ban <u>-</u> | 'to come' |
| balan <u>-</u> | 'to grow' |
| tan <u>-</u> | 'to give' |
| toRan <u>-</u> | 'to become opened' |
| toran <u>-</u> | 'to burrow' |
| coman <u>-</u> | 'to carry' |
| kaRan <u>-</u> | 'to milk' |
| kaman <u>-</u> | 'to turn upside down' |
| kon <u>-</u> | 'to kill' |

maRan-

'to forget'

malan

'to become spread'

nin-

'to stand'

natan-

'to walk'

nuun-

'to creep'

3.a.2.

amar-

'to become pressed'

onar-

'to wake up'

patar-

'to spread'

potir-

'to become moist,

parar-

'to pour'

balar-

'to grow'

baar-

'to gather'

tiir-

'to finish'

toor-

'to cease (as in rain)'

takar-

'to become ruined'

talar-

'to become wea-
kened'

ceer-

'to join'

coor-

'to leak'

kalar-

'to mix'

kutir-

'to become soaked'

kulir-

'to feel chilly'

mutir-

'to venture'

muur-

'to reap'

uer-

'to offer (to God)'

nuur-

'to straighten up'

3.b. Past marker / -nt- /

no- 'to ache'

ve- 'to ache'

3.c. Past marker / -n- /

bii- 'to fall'

taa- 'to become lowered'

3.d. Past marker / -nn /

iti- 'to collapse'

iri- 'to crawl'

iri- 'to pluck'

eRi- 'to throw'

eri- 'to burn'

aRi- 'to know'

ati- 'to become settled
down'

ata- 'to become closed'

ani- 'to wear'

ana- 'to become put out'

ari- 'to scrape'

ara- 'to become muddled'

ali- 'to melt'

ala- 'to wander'

ayi- 'to break loose'

aya- 'to become loosened'

oRa- 'to harden'

oti- 'to become ruptured'

ota- 'to become broken'

ola- 'to become shaken'

oyi- 'to become emptied'

| | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| uri- | 'to become slipped off' |
| pirj- | 'to become separated' |
| pīi- | 'to squeeze' |
| peta- | 'to wriggle' |
| paRi- | 'to become plucked' |
| paRa- | 'to say' |
| pani- | 'to work' |
| paa- | 'to run' |
| poti- | 'to cover' |
| poti- | 'to become crushed' |
| pori- | 'to become fried' |
| bela- | 'to become ripe' |
| bara- | 'to draw' |
| bala- | 'to be in a fix' |
| bala- | 'to become bent' |
| tiri- | 'to turn' |
| teka- | 'to be full' |
| tera- | 'to search' |
| teli- | 'to become clear' |
| tce- | 'to wear out' |
| tata- | 'to prevent' |
| tani- | 'to become cooled' |
| tuni- | 'to venture' |
| cii- | 'to become decayed' |
| ceri- | 'to become turned' |
| cama- | 'to adorn oneself' |
| caa- | 'to become bent' |
| coRi- | 'to scratch' |
| coRa | 'to twine' |
| culi- | 'to become creased' |
| kara- | 'to weep' |

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| kayi- | 'to be finished' |
| kaa- | 'to be hot' |
| koyi- | 'to fall (as leaves)' |
| koya- | 'to be in a fix' |
| kuyi- | 'to become dug' |
| mee- | 'to graze' |
| maRi- | 'to become capsized' |
| maRa- | 'to disappear' |
| mata- | 'to plait' |
| maa- | 'to become faded' |
| mori- | 'to become roasted' |
| muRi- | 'to get bruised' |
| muti- | 'to become ruined' |
| <u>ne</u> Ra- | 'to become filled' |
| <u>na</u> na- | 'to become wet' |

3.1.17.3. Verb Stem Alternation:

3.1.17.3.1. General rules:

1. { (C)VVv } / OO (C)VV- OO(C)VVk-
OO(C)VVy- OO (C)VVv- /

(C) VV- occurs before Pr. T. marker /
-nn- / (41.1)

(C) VVk- occurs before Tr. marker T. (11.1)
(43.1)

(C) VVy- occurs before P.T. markers / - ϕ
/ and / -i / (43.2)

(C) VVv- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { aiv- } / aa- aak- aay- aav-/
aa + nn + u 'becomes'

aak + k + i 'made to become'
aay + i 'became'
aav + aan 'for becoming'

{ poov- } / poo pook- -pooy-
 poov- /
 poo + nn-u 'goes'
 pook + k + ϕ -u 'going'
 pooy + ϕ + a 'which went'
 poov + um 'will go'

2. { (C)VCVv- } / OO (C) VCVkk- OO (C)VCVk-
 OO(C)VCVv- / OO(C)VCVkk- occurs before the
 V. N. marker / -am / (55.3.3)

(C)VCVk- occurs before Tr. marker T. (11.1)
 (C)VCVv- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { elav- } / elak- elav- /
 elak + k + unn-u 'makes to move'
 elav + i 'moved'

{ peruv- } / peruk- peruv- /
 E.g. perukk + am 'multiplication ;
 increase'
 peruk + k + unn-u 'makes to increase'
 peruv + um 'will increase'

3. { --t / R } / OO--tt / RR- OO--t / R- /
 -tt / RR- occurs before the V. N. marker
 / - ϕ - / (55.3.9)
 -t / R occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { eyit- } / eyitt- -eyit- /
 eyitt + ϕ -u 'writing'
 eyit + um 'will write'
 eyit + i 'wrote'
 { oot- } / oott- oot- /
 oott + ϕ -u 'chanting'
 oot + unn-u 'chants'
 oot + i 'chanted'

{ uuR- } / uuRR- uuR- /
 uuRR + ϕ 'spring' (of water)
 uuR + uva 'to spring'
 uuR + unn-u 'springs'

{ kiiR- } / kiiRR- kiiR- /
 kiiRR + ϕ 'fragment'; split to
 piece,
 kiiR + unn-u 'splits'

kiiR + um 'will split'

4. { (C)Vy- } / ∞ (C)Vyi- ∞ (C)Vy- /
 (C)Vyi- occurs before the V.M. marker / -tt--
 (55.3)

(C)Vy- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { ey- } / eyi- ey- /
 eyi + tt-u 'shooting (with
 arrow)
 ey + t-u 'shot (with arrow)'
 ey + um 'will shoot (with
 arrow)'

{ ney- } / neyi- ney- /
neyi + tt-u 'weaving'

ney + unn-u 'weaves'

ney + aam 'can weave'

5. { (C)(V)Vl- } / ∞ (C)(V)VR- ∞ (C)(V)Vl- (/)
 (C)(V)Vkk- /

(C)(V)VR- occurs before P.T. marker / -R- /
 (43.4)

(C)(V)Vl- (/)(C)(V)Vkk- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { bil- } / biR- bil- (/) bikk- /
 biR + R-u 'sold'
 bil + k + unn-u (/) 'bikk + unnu-u 'sells'

{ tool- } / tooR- tool- (/) tookk- /
 tooR + R-u 'failed'
 tool + k - um (/) tookk + um 'will fail'

6. {--l-} / OO - n- OO --t- OO--l-- /

--n- occurs before the P.T. marker / -t- / (43.5)

--t- occurs before the Tr. marker / -T- / (11.1)

--l- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. {ural-} / urun- urut- urul- /

urun + t-u 'rolled'

urut + t+i 'made to roll'

urul + alu 'rolling'

{niil-} / niin- niit- niil- /

niin + t-u 'lengthened'

niit + t+um 'will make to lengthen'

niil + unn-u 'lengthens'

7. { --V(C)Ci- } / OO--V(C)C- OO--V(C)Ci- /
 --V(C)C- occurs before the V. N. markers / -anam /
 (55.3.5); / -āna / (55.4.3); / -am /
 (55.3.3) and / -a / (55.4.5)

--V(C)Ci- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { bari- } / bar- bari- /

bar + anam 'reign'

bari + kk + unn-u 'reigns'

bari + c + c-u 'reigned'

{ mari- } / mar- / mari- /

mar + anam 'death'

mari + kk + aam 'can die'

mari + kk + um 'will die'

{ aalooCi- } / aalooC- aalooC- /

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| aalooc + ana | 'thinking' |
| aalooci + c + c-u | 'thought' |
| aalooci + kk + unn-u | 'thinks' |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| { praarti- } / praart- praarti- / | |
| praart + ana | 'prayer' |
| praarti + kk + um | 'will pray' |
| praarti + c + c-u | 'prayed' |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| { upayooki- } / upayook- upayooki- / | |
| upayook + am | 'use' |
| upayooki + kk + aam | 'can use' |
| upayooki + kk + um | 'will use' |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| { jeyi - } / jey- | jeyi- / |
| jey + am | 'success' |
| jeyi + kk + um | 'will succeed' |
| jeyi + c + c-u | 'succeeded' |

8. { -VCi- } / ∞-VVC- ∞-VCi- /
 -VVC- occurs before the V. N. marker
 / -am / (55.3.3)
 -VCi- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { alaṅkari- } / alaṅkaar-
 alaṅkari- /

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| alaṅkaar + am | 'decoration' |
| alaṅkari + c + c-u | 'decorated' |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| alaṅkari + kk + um | 'will decorate' |
|--------------------|-----------------|

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| { naṣi- } / naas- | naṣi- / |
|-------------------|---------|

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| naas + am | 'ruin' |
|-----------|--------|

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| naṣi + kk + unn-u | 'becoming ruined' |
|-------------------|-------------------|

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| naṣi + c + c-u | 'became ruined' |
|----------------|-----------------|

9. {--CVI / r / φ - C / ∞ --CVn- ∞ CVI / r / φ - /

--CVn- occurs before P.T. marker / -n / (43:7)

--CVI / r / φ- occurs elsewhere:

E.g. { kol- } / kon- kol- /

kon + n-u 'killed'

kol + unn-u 'kills'

kol + aam 'can kill'

{ col- } / con- col- /

con + n-u 'recited'

col + um 'will recite'

col + aam 'can recite'

{ bar- } / ban- bar- /

ban + n-u 'came'

bar + av-u 'income'

bar + i- 'come (Imp.)'

{ tar- } / tan- tar- /

tan + n-u 'gave'

tar + um 'will give'

tar + aam 'can give'

{ nata- } / natan- nata- /

natan + n-u 'walked'

natan + kk + um 'will walk'

nata + pp-u 'walking'

{ ala- } / alan- ala- /

alan + n-u 'measured'

ala + kk + uva 'to measure'

ala + v-u 'measurement'

10. { CVVv- } / ∞ CV- ∞ CVVv /
CV- occurs before the P.T. marker / -n-- / (43.8)

CVVv- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { noov- } / no-- noov- /

no + nt-u 'ached'

noov + unn-u 'aches'

noov-u 'aching'

{ veev- } / Ve- veev- /
ve + nt-u 'became cooked'

veev + um 'will became cooked'

veev + unn-u 'becomes cooked'

11. { CVVy } / ∞ CVV- ∞ CVVy- /
CVV- occurs before P. T. markers / -n- / (43.9)

and / -nn- / (43.10)

CVVy- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { taay- } / ta- taay- /

taa + n-u 'sunk'

taay + um 'will sink'

taay + ca 'depth'

{ biiy- } / bii- biiy- /

bii + n-u 'fell'

biiy + unn-u 'falls'

biiy + ca 'fall'

{ maay- } / maa- may /

maa + nn-u 'faded'

maay + um 'will fade'

maay + a 'illusion'

{ meey- } / mee- meey- /

mee + nn-u 'grazed'

meey + unn-u 'grazes'

meey + al-u 'grazing'

12. { (C)VCVy- } / OO(C)VCV- OO (C)VCVy- /
 (C)VCV- occurs before the V. N. markers / ccal- /
 (51.1.1) / -v- / (55.3.8) / -ϕ- /
 (55.3.9) Tr. M. / -kk- / (31.2) and P. T.

marker / -nn- / (43.10)

(C)VCVy- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. { eriy- } / eri- eriy- /

eri + ccal 'burning'

eri + ϕ 'burning taste'

eri + kk + um 'will burn'

eri + nn-u 'burned'

{ neRa- } / neRa- neRay- /

neRa + v-u 'fullness'

neRa + kk-um 'will make full'

neRa + nn-u 'became full'

neRay + al-u 'becoming full'

neRay + unn-u 'becomes full'

3.1.17.3.2 Restricted rules:

1. { ov- } / ovu- ov- /

ovu - occurs before the V. N. marker / -ϕ- /
 (55 1.5)

E.g. ovu + kk + ϕ -u 'flow'

ov- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ov + unn-u 'flows'

ov + i 'flowed'

2. { been- } / been- beent- /

been- occurs before the F. T. marker / -am /

(55.3.4)

E.g. been + am 'will need'

beent- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. beent + a 'need not'

beent + ϕ + a 'which needed'

3. { nookk- } / noott- nookk /

noott- occurs before the V. N. marker / -am /
(55.3.4)

E.g. noott + am 'look'

nookk- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. nookk + i 'looked'

nookk + am 'can look'

4. { patu } / pata- patu- /

pata occurs before the V. N. marker / -v / (55.5 2)

E.g. pata + v u 'pavement'

patu- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. patu + t + t-u 'paved'

patu + kk + um 'will pave'

5. { puu- } / puv- pum- puu- /
 puv- occurs before the V.N. marker / - ϕ - / (55.2.5)
 E.g. puv + ϕ u 'flower'
 pum- occurs before / ciRi /
 E.g. pum + ciRi 'smile'
 puu- occurs elsewhere.
 E.g. puu + t + t u 'blossomed'
 puu + kk + unn-u 'blossoms'
6. { caav- } / ca- caav- /
 ca- occurs before the P.T. marker / -t- / (43 3)
 E.g. ca + t + t-u 'died'
 caau- occurs elsewhere.
 E.g. caav + um 'will die'
 caav + unn u 'dies'
7. { kaa } / kaav- kaa- /
 kaav- occurs before the V.N. marker / -al- / (55.1.2)
 E.g. kaav + al 'protection'
 kaa- occurs elsewhere.
 E.g. kaa + t + t-u 'protected'
 kaa + kk + unn-u 'protects'
8. { ma \dot{n} a- } / ma \dot{n} - ma \dot{n} a- /
 ma \dot{n} - occurs before the V.N. marker / -am / (55.3.4)
 E.g. ma \dot{n} + am 'pleasant small'
 mana- occurs elsewhere.
 E.g. ma \dot{n} a + t + t-u 'smelt pleasantly'
 ma \dot{n} a + kk + um 'will smell pleasantly'
9. { un- } / uut- uun- un- /
 uut- occurs before the Tr. marker / -T- / (11.1)

E.g. uut + t + i 'fed'

uun- occurs before the V.N. marker / -φ- / (55.2.5)

E.g. uun + φ-u 'meals'

un- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. un + unn-u 'takes meal'

un + aam 'can take meals'

10. { keel- } / keet- keel- (/) kee- /

keet- occurs before P.T. marker / -t- / (43.5)

E.g. keet + t-u 'heard'

keel- occurs elsewhere freely varying with / kee- /

E.g. keel + k + unn-u (/) kee + kk + unn-u
'hears'

11. { kal- } / ka- kat- kal- kala- /

ka- occurs before the L.M. / -kk- / (11.7)

E.g. ka + kk + um 'will steal'

kat- occurs before the P.T. marker / -t- / (43.5)

E.g. kat + t-u 'stole'

kal- occurs before the V.N. marker / -am / (53.3.4)

E.g. kal + am 'falsehood'

kala- occurs elsewhere-

E.g. kala + vu- 'theft'

12. { kaan- } / kan- kaat- kaay- kaan- /

kan- occurs before the P.T. marker / -t- / (43.5)

E.g. kaṇ + t-u 'saw'

kaat- occurs before the Tr. marker / -T- / (11.1)

E.g.: kaat + t + i 'showed'

kaay- occurs before the V.N. marker / -ca / (55.3.2)

E.g. kaay + ca 'sight'

kaan- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. kaan + um 'will see'

 kaan + aam 'can see'

13. { kol- } / kon- kol- /

kon- occurs before the P.T. marker / -t- / (43.5)

E.g. kon + t-u 'hit'

kol- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. kol + um 'will hit'

 kol + unn-u 'hits'

14. { eratt- } / eratt- eratti- /

eratt- occurs before V. N marker / -a / (55.4.4)

E.g. eratt + a 'double'

eratti- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. eratti + c + c-u 'doubled'

 eratti + kk + um 'will double'

15. { ari- } / taripp- ari- /

taripp- occurs before the V. N. marker / -a /
(55.4.5)

E.g.: taripp + a 'filter'

ari- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ari + c + c-u 'filtered'
 ari + kk + um 'will filter'

16. { deyi- } / dekan- deyi- /
 dekan- occurs before the V. N. marker / -am /
 (55.3.4)

E.g. dekan + am 'digestion'
 deyi- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. deyi + c + c-u 'digested'
 deyi + kk + um 'will digest'

17. { cooyi- } / coody- cooyi- /
 coody- occurs before the V. N. marker / -am /
 (55.3.4)

E.g. coody + am 'question'
 cooyi- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. cooyi + kk + um 'will ask'
 cooyi + c + c-u 'asked'

18. { jiivi: } / jiivit- jiiv- jiivi- /
 jiivit- occurs before the V.N. marker / -am /
 (55.3.4)

E.g. jiiv + am 'life'
 jiiv- occurs before the V.N. marker / -an / (55.4.4)

E.g. jiiv + an 'life'
 jiivi- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. jiivi + c + c-u 'lived'

19. { kaayi- } / ka- kaa- kaay- (/)

kaaya- kaayi- /

ka- occurs before the V.N. marker / ϕ / (55.2.5)
 when it occurs as the second constituent in
 a phrase.

E.g. teem + ka + ϕ 'coconut fruit'

kayippa + ka + ϕ 'bittergourd fruit'

kaa- occurs before the P.T. marker / -c- / (43.6)

E.g. kaa + c + c-u 'bore fruit'

kaay- occurs before the V.N. marker / - ϕ - / (55.2.5)
 when it occurs in isolation freely varying with
 / kaaya /

E. g. kaay + ϕ -u (/) kaaya 'fruit'

kaayi- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. kaayi + kk + unn-u 'bears fruit'

kaay + kk + um 'will bear fruit'

20. { nati- } / nat- nati- /

nat- occurs before the V. N. marker / -an / (55.4.4)

E. g. nat + an 'actor'

nati- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. nati + c — c-u 'pretended'

nati + kk- unn-u 'pretends'

21. { sampaati- } / sampaady- sampaati- /

sampaady- occurs before the V. N. marker / -am / (55.3.4)

E. g. sampaady + am 'earnings'
sampaati- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. sampaati + c- c- u 'earned'
sampaati + kk + um 'will earn'

22. { saati- } / saady- saati- /

saady- occurs before the V. N. marker / -am / (55.3.4)

E. g. saady + am 'achievable'
saati- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. saati + kk + um 'will achieve'
saati + c + c-u 'achieved'

23. { iri- } / irun- iri- /

irun- occurs before the P. T. marker / -n- / (43.7)

E. g. irun + n-u 'sat'

iri- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. iri + kk + unn-u 'sits'

iri + pp + u 'sitting'

24. { tin- } / tiiR- tin- /

tiiR- occurs before the Tr. marker / -T- / (11.1)

E. g. tiiR + R + i 'fed'

tiiR + R + a 'food'

tin- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. tin + um 'will eat'

tin + aam 'can eat'

25. { kaRa- } / kaRav- kaRan- kaRa- /

kaRav- occurs before the V. N. marker / -a- /
(55. 4. 5)

E. g. kaRav + a 'milking'

kaRan- occurs before the P. T. marker / -n- / (43.7)

E. g. kaRan + n-u 'milked'

kaRa- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. kaRa + kk + um 'will milk'

kaRa + kk + unn-u 'is milking'

3.2. Defective Verb :

Those units which take no tense markers, but take or are capable of taking negative markers are designated as Defective Verbs.

3.2.0. Position Class :

| | 60 | 70 |
|------|----------|------------|
| Stem | 61. Neg. | 71. V.P. |
| | | 72. R.P. |
| | | 73. D.V.N. |

3.2.1. Negative :

St +

61. { -aat } / -aant- -aat- -aay- -a- /

61.1. -aant- occurs before the verbal participle

marker / -u / (71.1)

E.g. ill + aant + u 'not having'

all + aant + u 'without being'

ball + aant + u 'impossibly'

61.2. -aat- occurs before the Relative Participle
marker / -a / (72.1)

E.g. ill + aat + a 'without having'

all + aat + a 'which is not'

ball + aat + a 'impossible'

61.3. -aay- occurs before the verbal noun marker / ka- /
(73.1)

E.g. ball - aay - ka 'impossibility'

ill - aay - ka 'absense'

61.4. -a occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ill + a 'not'

all + a 'no'

3.2.2. Verbal Participle:

St + Neg. +

71. { -u } / -u /

E.g. ball + aant + u 'impossibly'

ill + aant + u 'not having'

3.2.3. Relative Participle:

St + Neg. +

72. { -a } / -a /

E.g. ball + aat + a 'impossible'

ill + aat + a 'without having'

3.2.4. Defective Verbal Noun:

St + Neg. +

73. { -ka } / -ka /

E.g. ill + aay + ka

'absense'

ball + aay + ka

'impossibility'

3.2.5. Morphemic suffixes described:

61. -aat-

Negative

71. -u

Verbal participle

72. -a

Relative participle

73. -ka

Defective Verbal

Noun

3.3. Appellative:

Those units which do not take tense or negative markers but take or are capable of taking some of the verb or noun affixes are designated as Appellatives.

3.3.0. Position Class:

80

Stem

81. A.V.P.

82. A.R.P.

83. A.N.

84. G.Pl.

85. N.G.Sg.

3.3.1. Appellative Verbal Participle:

St +

81. { -nn } / OO -nn · /

-nn- occurs after / na- /

E.g. na + nn-u

'good'

3.3.2. Appellative Relative Participle:

St +

82. { -a } / OO-am OO -um OO -a /

82.1. -am occurs after / el- / and / pay- /

before word juncture.

E.g. el + am 'young'

pay + am 'old'

82.2. -um occurs after / per- / and / kot- /

before word juncture:

E.g. per-um 'intense'

kot um 'great'

82.3. -a occurs elsewhere.

E.g. pal + a 'many'

bali + a 'big'

cel + a 'some'

ceRi + a 'small'

nall + a 'good'

3.3.3. Appellative Noun :

St +

83. { -ma } / OO -ma OO -p OO -ppam /

83.1. -ma occurs after / nan / and / tin /

E.g. nan + ma 'goodness'

tin + ma 'evilness'

83.2. -p occurs after / nal / and / til /

E.g. nal + p-u 'goodness'

til + p-u 'evilness'

83.3. -ppam occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ceRu + ppam 'smallness'

balu + p̄pam 'bigness'

3.3.4. Gender Plural :

St +

84 { -ar- } / OO-ar- /

-ar- occurs after / pal- / and / cel- /

E.g. pal + ar-u 'many persons'
cel + ar-u 'some persons'

3.3.5. Nongender Singular :

St +

85. { -t- } / OO -t- OO -t- /

85.1. -t- occurs after / in /

E.g. in + t-u 'yes'

85.2. -t- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. eta + t-u 'left'

bala + t-u 'right'

balu + t-u 'big one'

ceRu + t-u 'small one'

3.3.6. Morphemic suffixes described :

- | | | |
|-----|------|------------------------------------|
| 81. | -nn- | Appellative Verbal Participle |
| 82. | -a | Appellative Relative Participle |
| 83. | -ma | Appellative Noun |
| 84. | -ar- | Gender Plural |
| 85. | -t- | Nongender Singular |

3.3.7. Stem alternation:

1. { el- } / OO el- OO el- /

el- occurs before the Appellative Relative
Participle marker / -am / (82.1)

E.g. el + am 'young'

ela- occurs elsewhere

E.g. ela + ppam 'tenderness'

2. { ceRu- } / OO ceRi- OO ciRR- OO ceRu- /

ceRi- occurs before the Appellative Relative
Participle marker / -a / (82.3)

E.g. ceRi + a 'small'
 ciRR- occurs before V in word juncture.
 E.g. ciRR + uli 'small chisel'
 ciRR + ulli 'onion'

ceRu- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ceRu + ppam 'youth'
 ceRu + t-u 'small'

3. { nal- } / ∞ na- ∞ nan- ∞ nal- ∞ nall- /

na- occurs before the Appellative Noun
 marker / -nn- /

E.g. na + nn-u 'goodness'

nan- occurs before the Appellative Noun
 marker / -ma /

E.g. nan + ma 'goodness'

nal- occurs before the Appellative Noun marker

/ -p- / (83.2)

E. g. nal + pu 'goodness'

nall- occurs before the Appellative Relative

Participle marker / -a- / (82.3)

E. g. nall + a 'good'

4. { til- } / ∞ tin- ∞ til /

tin- occurs before the Appellative Noun marker
 / ma- / (83.1)

E. g. tin + ma 'evilness'

til- occurs before the Appellative Noun marker
 / -p- / (83.2)

E. g. til + p-u 'evilness'

5. { balu- } / ∞ bali- ∞ balu- /

bali- occurs before the Relative Participle marker
 / -a / (82.3)

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| E. g. bali + a | 'big' |
| balu- occurs elsewhere. | |
| E. g. balu + ppam | 'bigness' |
| balu + tu | 'big one' |

3.4 Noun:

Units which do not take tense markers but do take case markers are designated as nouns.

3.4.0. Position Class:

| | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 |
|------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Stem | 91. Sg. | 101. Masc. | 111. G. Pl. | 121. Acc. |
| | 92. Pl. | 102. Fem. | 112. N. G. Pl. | 122. Soc. |
| | 93. N. G. Sg. | 103. D. Pl. | 113. L M. 2. | 123. Dat. |
| | 94. L. M. 1. | | | 124. Gen. |
| | 95. Ord. | | | 125. Loc. 1 |
| | 96. D. N. | | | 126. Loc. 2 |
| | | | | 127. Voc. |
| | | | | 128. Abl. |

3.4.1 Number:

St +

Number markers occur after first person. second person and after pronominal bases:

3.4.1.1 Singular:

91. { -n } / ∞ -φ- ∞ n /

91. { -n } / ∞ -φ- ∞ -n /

91.1 -φ- occurs after / iyy- /

E.g. iyy + φ-u 'you (Sg.)'

91.2 -n occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|------|-----------------|--------------|
| E.g. | $\bar{n}aa + n$ | 'I' |
| | $i + n + Ra$ | 'your (Sg.)' |
| | $a + n + Ra$ | 'my' |
| | $ta + n + Ra$ | 'oneself' |

3.4.1.2. Plural :

92. { -m- } / ∞ -l- ∞ -m- /

92.1 -l- occurs after / $\bar{n}aa$ - /

| | | |
|------|--------------------------|------------------|
| E.g. | $\bar{n}aa + l\text{-}u$ | 'we (Excl. Pl.)' |
|------|--------------------------|------------------|

92.2 -m- occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| E.g. | $i + m + ka\text{ } u$ | 'you (Pl)' |
| | $\underline{n}a + m + a\text{ } u$ | 'we (Incl)' |
| | $ta + m + ka\text{ } u$ | 'of themselves' |

3.4.2. Non-gender Singular :

St +

93. { -t- } / ∞ -nt- ∞ -t- /

93.1 -nt- occurs after the interrogative base / e- /

| | | |
|------|-------------------------------|--------|
| E.g. | $e + \underline{nt}\text{-}u$ | 'what' |
|------|-------------------------------|--------|

93.2. -t- occurs after demonstrative and interrogative bases except / e- /

| | | |
|------|-------------------|---------|
| E.g. | $i + t\text{-}u$ | 'this' |
| | $a + t\text{-}u$ | 'that' |
| | $ee + t\text{-}u$ | 'which' |

3.4.3. Link morph1:

St +

94. { -tt- } / ∞ -tt- ∞ -RR- ∞ -um /

94.1. -tt- occurs after / oru- / before gender markers:

| | | |
|------|-----------------|-------------|
| E.g. | $oru + tt + an$ | 'one man' |
| | $oru + tt + i$ | 'one woman' |

94.2. -RR- occurs after demonstrative bases /ii- /
and /ayi- /

E.g. ii + RR + a 'these'
ayi + RR + a 'those'

94.3. -um occurs after /aan- / and /pen- /.

E.g. aan + um + kal-u 'men'
pen + um kal-u 'women'

3.4.4. Ordinal:
St +

95. { -aam } / OO-aam /

95.1. -aam occurs after all basic numerals except
/muntani / ; /maakaan / ; /kaal / ;
/ara / ; /leccam / and /kooti /.

E.g. onn + aam 'first'
patt + aam 'tenth'

3.4.5. Derived Nouns:

Derived nouns may be formed by adding (a) non-gender singular (93.2), gender (101, 102), gender plural (111) and nongender plural (112) markers and (b) derived noun markers to verbal nouns, appellatives, noun stems and clitics.

3.4.5.1. Derived noun markers:

St +

3.4.5.1.1 Qualitative:

96.1. { -attam } / OO -a OO -attam /

96.1.1. -a occurs after /oRR- / ; /eratt- / and
/katam- /

E.g. oRR + a 'single'
eratt + a 'double'
katam + a 'duty'

96.1.2 -attam occurs elsewhere.

E.g. kaat- + attam 'barbarity'

viir- + attam 'bravery'

3.4.5.1.2 Quantitative :

96.2. { -tra } / OO -tra /

-tra occurs after demonstrative bases / i- / ;
/ a- / and / e- /

| | | |
|-------|---------|-------------|
| E. g. | i + tra | 'this much' |
| | a + tra | 'that much' |
| | e + tra | 'how much' |

3.4.5.1.3 Possessive :

96.3. { -i } / -i /

| | | |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|
| E. g. | joiv + i | 'living object' |
| | mu + kaal + i | 'tripod' |

3.4.5.1.4 Locative :

96.4. { -ini } / OO -iRRa OO -ini /

-iRRa occurs after / patinn̄ /

| | | |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| E. g. | patinn̄ + iRRa | 'western room' |
|-------|----------------|----------------|

-ini occurs after / teek / and / batakk /

| | | |
|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| E. g. | tekk + ini | 'southern room' |
| | batakk + ini | 'northern room' |

3.4.6 Gender :

St + L. M. / Ord. +

3.4.6.1 Masculine :

101. { -an } / ∞ -φ ∞ -n OO -an /

101.1. ∞ -φ occurs after all / r / ending stems and
after / i / ending stems other than
those of the (C)(V)VCV pattern.

E. g. naayar + ϕ -u 'a Nair'

 aasaari + ϕ 'a carpenter'

101.2 ϕ -n occurs after VV ending stems.

E. g. oo + n 'he'

 moo + n 'son'

 tampraa + n 'man of higher caste'

101.3. -an occurs elsewhere.

E. g. eett + an 'elder brother'

 ani + an 'younger brother'

 kaati + an 'barber'

3 4. 6.2 Feminine :

102. { -atti } / ϕ -! ϕ -a!- ϕ -i ϕ -icci

ϕ -cci ϕ -tti ϕ -atti /

102 1 -!- occurs after (C) VV stems

E. g. oo + !-u 'she'

 moo + !-u 'daughter'

102.2. -a!- occurs after /iv /

E. g. iv + a!-u 'shē (Prox.)'

102.3. -i occurs after Link morph / -tt- /

E. g. oru + tt + i 'one she'

102.4. icci occurs after /r / ending stems.

E. g. naayar + icci 'Nair woman'

nampyaar + icci 'Nampiyar woman'

102.5. -cci occurs after / i / ending stems except those of
the pattern VCV and after / ee- /

E. g. tati + cci 'bulky woman'

aasaari + cci 'carpenter woman'
ee + cci 'elder sister'

102.6. -tti occurs after / tampraa- /

E.g. tampraa - tti 'woman of higher caste'

102.7. -atti occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ani + atti 'younger sister'
tiyy + atti 'Tiyya woman'
tont + atti 'old woman'

3.4.7. Double Plural :

St + Pl. +

103. { -kal- } / OO-al- OO-kal- / ¹¹.

103.1 -al- occurs after I.P. Incl. Pl. / nam- /

E.g. na + m + al-u + 'we (Incl.)'

103.2. -kal- occurs after I.P. Pl. / im / and after reflexive plural / tam- /

E.g. i + m + kal-u 'you (Pl.)'

ta + m + kal + il-u 'among'

3.4.8. Gender Plural : ¹².

St + G +

111. { -maar- } / OO-r- OO-kal- OO-φ- OO-maar-
OO-ar-

111.1. OO-r- occurs after the interrogative base / aa- / and after VV ending stems.

E.g. aa + r-u 'who'
oo + r-u 'they'
ellaa + r + am 'everybody'

111.2. -kal- occurs after / mak- / and / ullam- /

E.g. mak + kal-u 'children'

ullam + kal-u 'relatives'

111.3. - ϕ - occurs after /kaar- /

E.g. naattu + kaar + ϕ -u 'natives'

pani + kaar + ϕ -u 'workers'

111.4. -maar- occurs after gender markers.

E.g. kall + an + maar-u 'thieves (masc. Pl.)'

tiyy + atti + maar-u 'Thiyya women'

aasaari + ϕ + maar-u 'carpenters'

111.5. -ar- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. iv + ar-u

'these people (Prox.)'

mupp + ar-u

'elderly man'

3.4.9. Nongender Plural:

St \pm L M. +

112 { kal- } / ω -al- ω -kal- /

112.1. ω -al- occurs after /i/ ending stems.

E.g. pacci + al-u

'birds'

kutti + al-u

'children'

112 2. -kal- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. maram + kal-u

'trees'

aalu + kal-u

'people'

pusu + kal-u

'worms'

3.4.10 Link morph₂; ¹⁸

St \pm L.M.1 \pm G +

L.M.2

113. { -in- } / ω -i ω -im- ω -in- /

113.1. -i occurs after C ending numeral stems
when followed by C beginning stems.

E.g. pat + i \neq muunnu

'thirteen'

nuuRR + i \neq naalu

'hundred and four'

113.2. -im- occurs after other stems before word juncture.

E.g. maratt + im ≠≠ meelu 'on the tree'
kay + im ≠≠ meelu 'on the hand'

113.3. -in- occurs in all other environments before case markers except those of locative and vocative.

E.g. aana + in + a 'elephant(Acc.)'
kutti + in + at u 'with child(Soc.)'
maan + in + u 'deer (Dat.)'
puuca + in + Ra 'of cat (Gen)'

3.4.11. Cases:

St ± L.M. / Ord. / D N. ± G / L.M.₂ +

3.4.11.1. Accusative:

121. { -a } / ∞-a /

E. g. aana + in + a 'elephant (Acc.)'
tiyyatti + maar + a 'Tiyya women
(Acc.)'

3.4.11.2. Sociative:

122. { -at- } / at (/) ot-/

E. g. oon + at u (/) 'with him (Soc)'
oon + ot-u

3.4.11.3. Dative:

123. { -kk- } / ∞-u ∞-k- ∞ -ikk-∞ -akk- ∞ -kk- /

123.1. ∞-u occurs after stems ending in / n / except / in / ; / an- / and / tan- /

E. g. onn + in + u 'to one (Dat.)'

onn + aam + an + u 'to the first man
(Dat.)'

123.2. -k- occurs after stems ending in / r / and / ! /

E. g. oor + k-u 'to them'
aal + k-u 'to the person'

123.3. -ikk- occurs after / in- / and / tan- /

E. g. in + ikk-u 'to you'
tan + ikk-u 'to one self'

123.4. -akk- occurs after / an- /

E. g. an + akk-u 'to me'

123.5. -kk- occurs after stems ending in / i / and / a /

E. g. kutti + kk-u 'to child'
aana + kk-u 'to elephant'

3.4.11.4 Genitive:

124. { -Ra } / ∞ -Ra ∞ -a /

124.1. -Ra occurs after / in- /

E. g. in + Ra 'your'
kutti + in + Ra 'of child'

124.2. -a occurs after / r / and / ! /

E. g. naayar-a 'of Nair'
nammal-a 'of us (Incl.)'

3.4.11.5. Locative₁:

125. { -il- } / ∞ -il /

E. g. paal + il u 'in the milk'
maratt + il-u 'in the tree'
pora + il-u 'in the house'

3.4.11.6. Locative₂:

126. { -kkal } / ∞ -kal- ∞ -kkal- ∞ -ϕ- ∞ -att /

126.1. ∞ -kal- occurs after / l / and / m /

E. g. baatil + kal-u 'at the door'
kolatt + um + kal-u 'at the pond'

126.2. ∞ -kkal- occurs after V ending stems.

E.g. pati + kkal-u 'at the step'

aala + kkal-u 'at the cowshed'

126.3. ∞ - ϕ - occurs after /tt/ ending stems.

E.g. poRatt + ϕ -u 'on the back'

maanatt + ϕ -u 'in the sky'

126.4. S-att- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. baramp + att u 'at the ridge'

ariy + attu u 'at the side'

3.4.11.7. Vocative

127. { -e } / ∞ - ϕ $V(C) \succ V_1$ ∞ -e /

127.1. ∞ - ϕ occurs after stems ending in /i/ and /u/

E.g. kutti / ϕ 'child (Voc.)'

pusu + ϕ 'worm (Voc.)'

127.2 $V(C) \succ V_1$ (where $V(C) = a(n)$ and $V = /a/$ or $/o/$) occurs after-an ending stems and in the stem /amma/. In /amma /o/ freely varies with /-e/ (127.3)

E.g. accan + ($VC \succ V_1$) \succ acca (/) 'father (Voc.)'

cekkan + ($VC \succ V_1$) \succ cekka (/) 'cekko (Voc.)'

amma + ($V \succ V_1$) \succ ammo (/) amme 'mother (Voc.)'

127.3. ∞ -e occurs elsewhere.

E.g. mool + e 'daughter (Voc.)'

bakavaan + e 'God (Voc.)'

3.4.11.8 Ablative:

128. { -inn- } / ∞ -inn- /

E.g. kuttī + inn-u

'from child'

aana + inn-u

'from elephant'

3.4.12 Morphemic Suffixes described:

| | | |
|-------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 91. | -n | Singular |
| 92. | -m- | Plural |
| 93. | -t- | Nongender Singular |
| 94. | -tt- | Link morph ₁ |
| 95. | -aam | Ordinal |
| 96.1. | -attam | Derived Noun |
| 96.2. | -tra | Derived Noun |
| 96.3. | -i | Derived Noun |
| 96.4. | -ini | Derived Noun |
| 101. | -an | Masculine |
| 102. | -atti | Feminine |
| 103. | -kal- | Double Plural |
| 111. | -maar- | Gender Plural |
| 112. | -kal- | Nongender Plural |
| 113. | -in- | Link morph ₂ |
| 121. | -a | Accusative |
| 122. | -at- | Sociative |
| 123. | -kk- | Dative |
| 124. | -Ra | Genitive |
| 125. | -il- | Locative ₁ |
| 126. | -kkal- | Locative ₂ |
| 127. | -e | Vocative |
| 128. | - <u>inn</u> - | Ablative |

3.4.13. Noun Stems :

3.4.13.1. Classification of noun stems :

Noun stems are classified on the basis of their stem alternants. According to this classification there are three major sets of noun stems :

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Numerals
3. Stems other than personal pronouns and numerals.

Set 1 has the following sub-sets :

1. a. First person pronouns
1. b. Second person pronouns
1. c. Reflexive pronouns

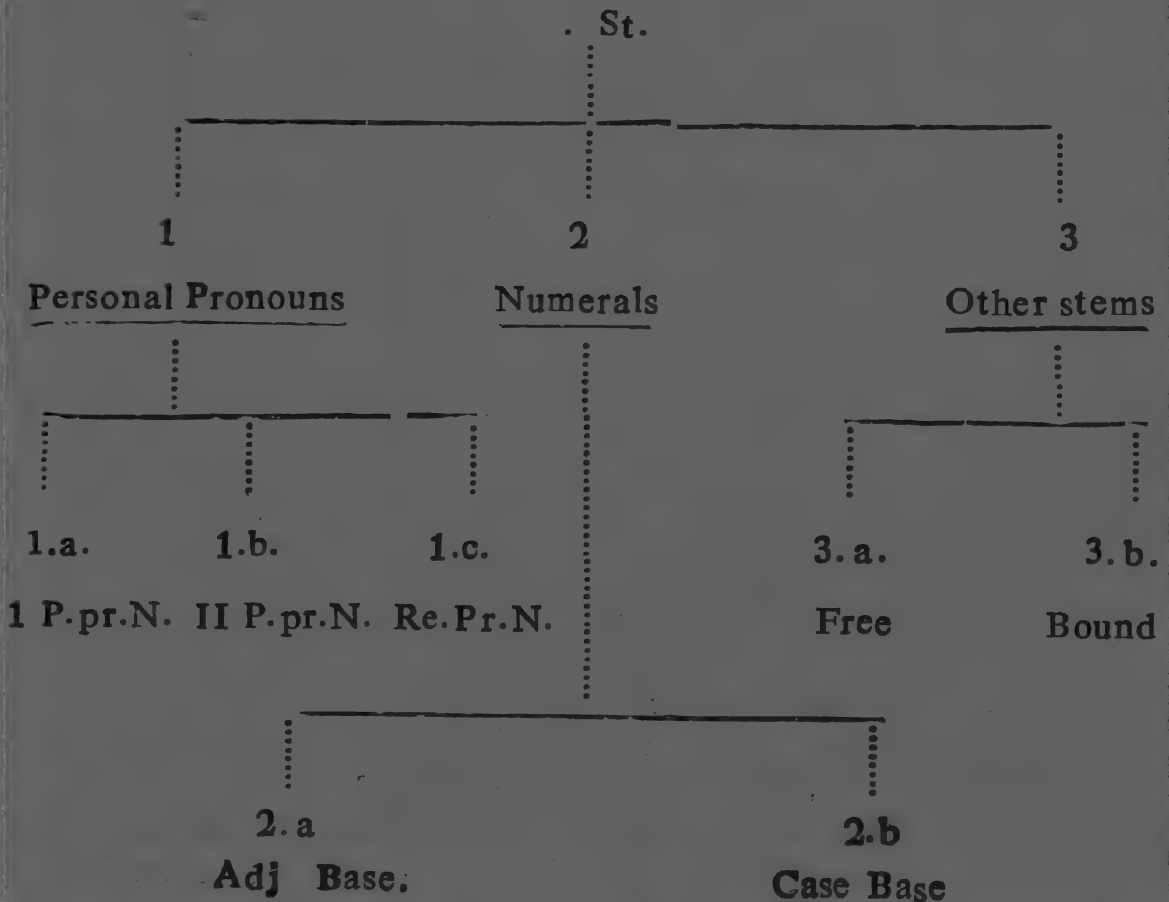
Set 2 has the following sub-sets:

2. a. Adjectival base
2. b. Case base

Set 3. has the following subjects :

3. a. Free stems
3. b. Bound stems

The classification may be diagrammatically represented as follows :



3.4.13.1.1. Personal Pronouns : ¹⁴

3.4.13.1.1.1. First Person :

3.4.13.1.1.1.1. Exclusive :

{ $\bar{n}aa-$ } / ∞ $\bar{n}aa-$ ∞ $a-$ /

$\bar{n}aa-$ occurs before the Sg. marker / $-n$ / (91.2)
and / $-l-$ / (92.1)

E.g. $\bar{n}aa + n$ 'I'

$\bar{n}aa + l-u$ 'we (Excl.)'

$a-$ occurs elsewhere.

E.g.

$a + n + Ra$ 'my (Gen.)'

$a + n + akk-u$ 'to me (Dat.)'

3.4.13.1.1.1.2. Inclusive :

{ $\bar{n}a-$ } / ∞ $\bar{n}a-$ /

$\bar{n}a-$ occurs before the Pl. marker / $-m-$ /
(92.2)

E.g. $na + m + al-u$ 'we (Incl.)'

$na + m + al-a$ 'our (Incl.)'

3.4.13.1.1.2 Second Person :

{ $iyy-$ } / ∞ $iyy-$ ∞ $i-$ /

$iyy-$ occurs before the Sg. marker / $-\phi$ /
(91.1)

E.g. $iyy + \phi-u$ 'you (Sg.)'

$i-$ occurs elsewhere.

E.g. $i + m + kal-u$ 'you (Pl.)'

$i + n + Ra$ 'your (Sg.)'

$i + n + ikk-u$ 'to you'

3.4.13.1.1.3 Reflexive :

{ ta- } / ∞ taa- ∞ ta- /

taa- occurs before the Sg. marker / -n / (91.2)
when followed by W. J.

E.g. taa + n 'oneself'

ta- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ta + n + il-u 'in oneself'

ta + m + il-u 'amongst themselves'

ta + m + kal+a 'of themselves'

3.4.13.1.2. Numerals¹⁵:

3.4.13.1.2.1. Adjectival stems:

The adjectival numeral stems may be grouped
under three heads on the basis of the alternant
forms:

Group: I

—V occurs before C in W. J.

—C occurs before V in W. J.

Stems of the canonical forms (C) (V) CV,
(C)VVC(V), CVVCC (V) and (VV) CVC (C)
VCC(V) fall under this group.

Eg.

1. CV mu ≠ ≠ kaal-u 'three fourth'
VCV iru ≠ ≠ nuuR-u 'two hundred'

CVCV patu ≠ ≠ patt-u 'ten-ten'

2. VVC iir ≠ ≠ eeyu 'two sevens'
CVV naa ≠ ≠ nuuR-u 'four hundred'

CVVC naal ≠ ≠ aayiram 'four thousand'

CVVCV kooti ≠ ≠ nuuRu 'crore hundred'

3. CVVCC nuuRR ≠ ≠ ett-u 'hundred and eight'

CVVCCV nuuRRi ≠ ≠ muunn-u 'hundred and three'

4. CVCCVCC leccatt ≠ ≠ onn-u 'lakh and one'
 VVCVCVCCV aayiratti ≠ ≠ rantu 'thousand and two'

Group : II

—C occurs before V and C in W.J. and M.J.
 Stems of the canonical forms VCV and VVC fall under this group.

E.g.

1. VCV oru ≠ ≠ aal-u 'one person'
 oru ≠ ≠ kutti 'one child'
 oru + tt + an 'one person'

2. VVC iir ≠ ≠ āncu 'two fives'
 iir ≠ ≠ rantu 'two twos'
 oor + o 'each'

3. 4. 13. 1. 2. 2. Case base stems :

Case base numeral stems may have the canonical forms (V)(V)(C)VC(V)(C), CVVCC, CVVCC and CVCCVC.

E.g.

1. VCV orī + kal-u 'once'
 VVC aaR-u 'six'
 VCC ānc- 'five'
 CVC aRu ≠ ≠ pat-u 'sixty'
 CVCC rantu 'two'
 CVVC naal u 'four'

2. VVCVCVC aayiram 'thousand'
 CVVCV kooti 'crore'

3. CVVCC muun-u 'three'

4. CVCCVC leccam 'lakh'

3.4.13.1.2.3. Alternants of the basic numeral stems:

{ onn- } / ∅ oRR- ∅ ori- ∅ oru- ∅ oor-
∅ onn- /

oRR- occurs before the D. N. marker /-a /

(96.1.1)

E.g. oRR + a 'single'
ori- occurs as a case base before Loc. 2
/ -kkal- / (12.6.2)

E.g. ori + kkal-u 'once'
oru- occurs as Adj. base before C and before
the vowel /u / in W. J. and before L.M.
/ -tt- / (11.7)

E.g. oru ≠ ≠ naalu 'one day'
oru ≠ ≠ uRupya 'one rupee'
oru + tt + an 'one person'
oor- occurs as Adj. base before the stem
/ rant- / in W. J. and before M.J. Before
W. J. it freely
varies with / oru- /

E.g. oor ≠ ≠ rant-u (/) oru ≠ ≠ rant-u 'one two'
oor ≠ ≠ aaR + u (/) oru ≠ ≠ aaR-u 'one six'
oor ≠ ∅ oo 'each one'
onn- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. onn- + il-u 'in one'
onn + um 'one and'

{ rant- } / ∅ iru- ∅ iir- ∅ eratt- ∅ rant- /

iru- occurs as Adj. base before C in W. J.

Before / r / it freely varies with / iir- /

E.g. iru + pat-u 'twenty'
iru + rant-u (/) iir + rant-u 'two two'

lir- occurs as Adj. base before V in W.)

E.g. iir ≠ ≠ ānc-u 'two fives'

iir ≠ ≠ aayiram 'two thousand'

eratt- occurs before the V. N. marker / -a / (55.4.5)

E.g. eratt + a 'double'

rant- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. rant + in + Ra 'of two'

rant + il + -u 'in two'

{ muunn- } / ∞ mu- ∞ muu- ∞ muunn- /

mu- occurs as Adj. base before C in W. J.

E.g. mu ≠ ≠ pat-u 'thirty'

mu ≠ ≠ nuuR u 'three hundred'

mum- occurs as adj. base before V in W.J.

E.g. muu + eeyu 'three sevens'

muu + aayiram 'three thousand'

muunn- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. munn + il-u 'in three'

munu + um 'three and'

{ naal- } / ∞ na- ∞ naa ∞ naal /

na- occurs as Adj. base before / naal /

E.g. na + naal-u 'four fours'

naa- occurs as Adj. base before C in W.J.

E.g. naa + muunn-u 'four threes'

naa ≠ ≠ nuuR-u 'four hundred'

naal- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. naal + in-a 'four (Acc.)'

naal + o 'is it four?'

{ ānc- } / ∞ an̄- ∞ aym- ∞ ay- ∞ ayy- ∞ ānc- /

an̄- occurs as Adj. base before / nuuR- /

E.g. an̄ ≠ ≠ nuuR-u 'five hundred'

aym- occurs as Adj. base before / pat- /

E.g. aym ≠ ≠ pat-u 'fifty'

ay- occurs as Adj. base before C except before
/ nuuR / and / pat- /

E.g. ay ≠ ≠ naal-u 'five fours'

ay ≠ ≠ muunn-u 'five threes'

ayy- occurs as Adj. base before V.

E.g. ayy ≠ ≠ ett-u 'five eights'

ayy ≠ ≠ aayiram 'five thousand'

ānc- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ānc- ≠ ≠ il 'in five'

ānc + o 'is it five?'

{ aaR- } / ∞ aRu- ∞ aaR- /

aRu- occurs as Adj. base before C.

E.g. aRu ≠ ≠ pat-u 'sixty'

aRu ≠ ≠ nuuR-u 'six hundred'

aaR- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. aaR ≠ ≠ aayiram 'six thousand'

aaR + um 'six and'

{ eey- } / ∞ eyu- ∞ eey- /

eyu- occurs as Adj. base before / pat- / and
/ nuuR- /

E. g. eyu ≠ ≠ pat-u 'seventy'
 eyu ≠ ≠ nuuR-u 'seven hundred'

eey- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. eey ≠ ≠ muunn-u 'seven threes'
 eey ≠ ≠ aayiram 'seven thousand'
 eey + il-u 'in seven'

{ ett- } / ∞ en- ∞ ett- /

en- occurs as Adj. base before C and V.

E. g. en + pat-u 'eighty'
 en + naal-u 'eight fours'
 en + aayiram 'eight thousand'

ett- occurs elsewhere;

E. g. ett + in + Ra 'of eight'
 ett + um 'eight and'

{ tol- } / ∞ on- ∞ ton- ∞ tol- /

on- occurs before / pat- /

E. g. on + pat-u 'nine'
 ton- occurs before / nuuR- /

E. g. ton + nuuR-u 'ninety'

tol- occurs before / aayiram /

E. g. tol + aayiram 'nine hundred'

{ patt- } / ∞ pat- ∞ pant- ∞ patti- ∞ patt- /

pat- occurs as first or second constituent in
 numeral phrases except before / leccam /
 and / kooti /

E.g. pat + in ≠ ≠ aayiram 'ten thousand'
 aRu ≠ ≠ pat-u 'sixty'
naal ≠ ≠ pat-u 'forty'

pant- occurs before / rant- /

E.g. pant ≠ ≠ rant-u 'twelve'

patti- occurs as middle constituent before C in
 numeral phrases except before / leccam / and
 / kooti /

E.g. iru ≠ ≠ patti ≠ ≠ naal-u 'twenty four'

patt- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. patt + il-u 'in ten'
 patt-u ≠ ≠ kooti 'ten crores'

{ nuuR- } / ∞ nuuRR- ∞ nuuRRi- ∞ nuuR- /

nuuRR- occurs as Adj. base before V except before
 / aayiram /

E.g. nuuRR ≠ ≠ onn-u 'hundred and one'

nuuRRi- occurs as Adj. base before C.

E.g. nuuRRi ≠ ≠ rant-u 'hundred and two'

nuuR- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. nuuR ≠ il 'in hundred'

nuuR + aam 'hundredth'

{ aayiram } / ∞ aayir- ∞ aayiratt- ∞ aayiratti-
 ∞ aayiram ∞ aayira- /

aayir- occurs before the Ord. marker / -aam / (95.1)

E.g. aaviry + aam 'thousandth'

aayiratt- occurs as Adj. base before V and as oblique-att
 base.

E.g. aayiratt ≠ ≠ onn-u 'thousand and one'

aayiratt + il-u 'in thousand'

aayiratti- occurs as Adj. base before C in numeral phrases.

E.g. aayiratti ≠ ≠ naal-u 'thousand and four'

aayirm occurs as nominative base.

E.g. aayiram 'thousand'

aayira- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. aayira ≠ ≠ kanakk + il-u 'in thousands'

aayira + um 'thousand and'

{ leccam } / ∞ leccatt- ∞ leccatti- ∞ leccam
∞ lecca- /

leccatt- occurs as Adj. base before V and as oblique base.

E.g. leccatt ≠ ≠ aRu ≠ ≠ pat-u 'lakh and sixty'

leccatt + in + Ra 'of lakh'

leccatti- occurs as Adj. base before V in numeral phrases.

E.g. leccatti ≠ ≠ naal-u 'one lakh and four'

leccam occurs as nominative base.

E.g. leccam 'lakh'

lecca- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. lecca ≠ ≠ kanakk + il-u 'in lakhs'

{ kooti } / kooti /

E.g. kooti + il-u 'in crore'

kooti ≠ ≠ kanakk + il-u 'in crores'

{ ara } / ara /

E.g. ara + kk-u 'to half'

ara ≠ ≠ naalu 'half day'

{ kaal } / kaal /

E.g. kaal + in + Ra 'of a quarter'

kaal ≠ ≠ baakam 'one fourth share'

{ maakaani } / maakaani /

E.g. maakaani + in + Ra 'of one by sixteen'
maakkani + um 'one by sixteen and'

{ muntaani } / muntaani /

E.g. muntaani + il 'in one by thirty two'
muntaani + kk-u 'to one by thirty two'

3.4.13.1.3. Other stems:
Noun stems other than those coming under
Personal Pronouns and Numerals fall under this
group.

3.4.13.1.3.1. Patterns of alternation:

3.4.13.1.3.1.1. General rules:

1. { --CVm } / ∅ --CVm ∅ --CVtt- ∅ --CV- /
--CVm occurs as Nom. base.
--CVtt occurs as Obl. base.
--CV occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { maram } / ∅ maram ∅ maratt- ∅ mara- /
maram 'tree'
maratt + in + Ra 'of tree'
mara ≠ petti 'wooden box'

{ kaalam } / ∅ kaalam ∅ kaalatt- ∅ kaala- /
kaalam 'season'
kaalatt + in-u 'to season'
kaala + keetu 'seasonal defect
(ill fate)'

2. { -VVm } / ∅ -VVtt- ∅ -VVm /

-VVtt- occurs as Obl. base freely varying with
/ -VVm /
-VVm occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { inaam } / ∅ ∅ inaatt- ∅ inaam /
inaatt + in-u (/) inaaminu 'for gift'
inaam + um 'gift and'
inaam ≠ ≠ sammaanam 'gift present'

3. { -C- } / ∅ ∅ -CC- ∅ -C- /
C = / R t /

-CC occurs as case base freely varying with / -C- /
-C occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { kaat } / ∅ ∅ kaatt- ∅ kaat- /
kaatt + il-u 'in forest'
kaat + um 'forest and'
{ ceeR- } / ∅ ∅ ceeRR- ∅ ceeR- /
ceeRR + in + Ra (/) ceeRinRa 'of mud'
ceeR-u 'mud'

4. { -a(a)r- } / ∅ ∅ a(a) n- ∅ a (a) r- /
a(a) n- occurs before the G. Pl. marker
/ -maar- / (111.4)
a(a) r- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { naayar } / ∅ ∅ naayan ∅ naayar /

naayan + maar-u 'Nairs'

naayar + in + Ra 'of Nair'

{ caakkiyaar } / ∅ ∅ caakkiyaan ∅ caakkiyaar /
caakkiyaan + maar 'Chakkiyars'
caakkiyaar ≠ ≠ kuuttu 'Chakkiar's performance'

5. { CVVm } / ∅ ∅ CVVv ∅ CVVm /
CVVv occurs before M.J.
CVVm occurs elsewhere

E.g. { maam } / ∅ ∅ maav- ∅ maam- /

maav + il-u 'in mango tree'

maam + ≠ ≠ tooppu 'mango garden'

{ puum- } / OO puuv- OO puum- /
 puuv + il-u 'in flower'
 puum ≠ ≠ poti 'pollen grains'

6. { --CVVv } / OO CVVkk- OO --CVVv- /
 --CVVkk- occurs before the G. marker / -an / (101.3)
 --CVVv occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { raacaav-u } / OO raacaakk- OO raacaav- /
 raacaakk + an + maar-u 'kings'
 raacaav + in + Ra 'of king'
 { neetaav-u } / OO neetaakk- OO neetaav- /
 neetaakk + an + maar-u 'leaders'
 neetaav + um 'leader and'

7. { CVCCi } / OO CVCC OO CVCCi /
 CVCC occurs before the G. marker / -an /
 (101.3)
 CVCCi occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { bakti } / OO bakt- OO bakti /
 bakt + an 'devotee'
 bakti + in + Ra 'of devotion'
 { trupti } / OO trupt- OO trupti /
 trupt + an 'one who is satisfied'
 trupti + um 'satisfaction and'

8. { -Vy } / OO -Vyi- OO -Vy /
 -Vyi occurs before the Dat. Case marker
 / -kk- / (123.5)
 -Vy occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { kay } / OO kayi- OO kay /
 kayi + kk-u 'for hand'
 kay + um 'hand and'
 { naay } / OO naayi- OO naay /
 naayi + kk-u 'for dog'
 naay + aattu 'hunting'

9. { --Ca } / ∅ --Cay ∅ --Ca /

--Cay occurs before vowels.

--Ca occurs before consonants.

E.g. { maya } / ∅ mayay- ∅ maya /
 mayay + um 'rain and'
 maya + kaalam 'rainy season'
 { tala } / ∅ talay ∅ tala /
 talay + ootu 'skull'

tala + kett-u 'turban'

3.4.13.1.3.1.2. Restricted rules :

1. { moo- } / ∅ mak- ∅ moo- /

mak- occurs before / -kal / (111.2.)

E.g. mak + kal 'children'

moo- occurs before G. markers / -n / (101.1)
 and / -! / (102.1)

E.g. moo + n 'son'
 moo + ! 'daughter'

2. { naayaR } / ∅ na- ∅ naaR- ∅ naayaR- /

na- occurs before the D.N. marker / -iRRa / (96.4)

E.g. pati + nna + iRRa- 'western room'

naaR- occurs before / aayca / and after / pati /

E.g. naaR + aayca 'Sunday'

pati + naaR-u 'West'

naayaR- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. naayaR + um 'Sunday and'

3. { tenn- } / ∅ teem- ∅ tenn- /
teem- occurs before / ka /

E.g. teem + ka 'coconut'

tenn- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. tenn + in + Ra 'of coconut tree'

4. { etam } / ∅ -ta ∅ -etatt- ∅ etam /

-ta occurs after the demonstrative clitics

/ ii / ; / ee / / and / / aa /
E. g. ii + ta 'here'

ee + ta 'where'

aa + ta 'there'

-etatt- occurs before case markers.

E. g. etatt + in + Ra 'of place'

etatt + in + u 'for place'

-etam occurs elsewhere.

E. g. oru + etam 'one place'

3.4.13.1.3.1.3. Free variant alternants :

All stems ending in consonants excepting / m / and / n / have free variant alternants ending in Cu. For / n / ending stems the free variation is limited to the stems of the CVC pattern.

1. / R- / ending stems:

Pattern: I. (C) (V) (V) (C) (C) VVC

E.g.

| | | |
|-------|---------|-----------|
| VVC | aaR-u | 'six' |
| CVVC | caaR-u | 'juice' |
| VCVVC | usaaR-u | 'courage' |

| | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| VCCVVC | accaaR-u | 'pickles' |
| CVCVVC | becaaR-u | 'bazaar' |
| CVVCVVC | beecaaR-u | 'anxiety' |

Pattern: II. C(V)(V)(C)CVR

E.g.

| | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| CVCVC | payaR-u | 'pea' |
| VCCVC | attaR-u | 'a perfume' |
| CVCCVC | pattaR-u | 'Tamil Brahmin' |
| CVVCCVC | paappaR-u | 'pauper' |

2. /n/ ending stems:

Pattern: CVC

| | | |
|------|-------|--------|
| E.g. | pon-u | 'gold' |
|------|-------|--------|

3. /n- / ending stems:

Pattern: I. CVC

| | | |
|------|-------|----------|
| E.g. | pen-u | 'female' |
|------|-------|----------|

Pattern: II (C)V(C)VC

| | | | |
|------|-------|---------|----------|
| E.g. | VVC | aan-u | 'male' |
| | CVVC | tuun-u | 'pillar' |
| | CVCVC | pakin-u | 'gold' |

4. /l/ ending stems :

Pattern : I. (V)(C)(V((C)VVC

E. g.

| | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|
| VVC | aal-u | 'banyan' |
| CVVC | kaal-u | 'leg' |
| CVCVVC | belaal-u | 'nuisance' |
| VCVCVVC | urumaal-u | 'kerchief' |

Pattern : II. (C)(V)(C)(V)(C)(C)VC

E. g.

| | | |
|-----|-------|---------|
| VC | el-u | 'bone' |
| CVC | nel-u | 'paddy' |

| | | |
|----------|------------|--------------------|
| VCVC | asal-u | 'original' |
| VVCVC | aaval-u | 'house bat' |
| CVCVC | pakal-u | 'day time' |
| VCCVC | eccil-u | 'victual leavings' |
| VVCCVC | aampal-u | 'lotus' |
| CVCCVC | kattil-u | 'cot' |
| CVVCCVC | maaccil-u | 'broom' |
| CVCVCCVC | katantal-u | 'wasp' |

5. /ɿ/ ending stems :

Pattern : I. (V) (C) (C) VVC

E. g.

| | | |
|--------|----------|----------|
| VVC | aal-u | 'person' |
| CVVC | naal-u | 'day' |
| VCCVVC | iskuul-u | 'school' |

Pattern: II. (C) (V) (C) (C) VC

E. g.

| | | |
|----------|------------|---------------------|
| VC | el-u | 'sesame' |
| CVC | cel-u | 'flies' |
| VCCVC | ittil-u | 'a parasitic plant' |
| CVCVCCVC | sayikkil-u | 'bicycle' |

6. /y/ ending stems:

Pattern: C(V)VC

E. g.

| | | |
|------|--------|--------|
| CVC | kay-u | 'hand' |
| VCCV | paay-u | 'mat' |

3.4.13.1.3.2. Single alternants:

Noun stems of this group are classified into two sub-groups:

1. Free forms
2. Bound forms

3.4.13.1.3.2.1 Free forms:

This group consists of free and potentially free stems.

1. /i / ending stems:

Pattern: I. (C)(V)(C)(C)(V)(V)(C)(C)(V)VCV

E. g.

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| VCV | url | 'a unit of volume' |
| VVCV | aani | 'nail' |
| CVCV | koti | 'flag' |
| CCVCV | preti | 'accused' |
| CVVCV | taati | 'beard' |
| VCVCV | arali | 'nerium' |
| VVCVCV | ookari | 'share' |
| CVCVVCV | paraati | 'complaint' |
| VCCVVCV | itteeni | 'ladder' |
| CVCCVCV | pattini | 'starvation' |
| CCVCVVCV | premaani | 'chief' |
| CVVCVVCV | maakaani | 'one by sixteen' |
| CVCCVVCV | muntani | 'one by thirtytwo' |
| CVCVVCVCV | besaavari | 'hinge' |
| CVCVCVVCV | biriyaani | 'biriyaani' |
| CVCVCCVVCV | karinnaali | 'black wood' |
| CVCCVCCVVCV | kottampaari | 'coriander' |
| CVCCVVCVVCV | pattemmaari | 'pattimar' |

Pattern: II. (C)(V)(C)(C)(V)VCCV

E.g.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| VCCV | an̄ti | 'nut' |
| VVCCV | aarti | 'desire' |
| CVCCV | suddi | 'purity' |
| CVVCCV | kiirti | 'fame' |
| VCVCCV | eratti | 'double' |
| CVCVCCV | pataRRi | 'a variety of plantain' |
| CVCVVCCV | pisaatti | 'knife' |
| CVCCVVCCV | mulluutti | 'pin' |

Pattern : III. (C)VCCGV

E. g.

| | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|
| VCCGV | ampli | 'moon' |
| CVCCGV | kampli | 'blanket' |

Pattern : IV. (C)VVCCVCCV

E. g.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| VVCCVCCV | aaspatri | 'hospital' |
| CVVCCVCCV | ciinkanni | 'corcodile' |

Pattern : V. V(C)VCVCVVCV

E. g.

| | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| VVCVCVVCV | aavalaati | 'complaint' |
| VCVCVCVVCV | alavalaati | 'vagabond' |

Pattern : VI. CCVCCGVVCV

E. g.

| | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| CCVCCGVVCV | krustyaani | 'christian' |
|------------|------------|-------------|

2. /a/ ending stems :

Pattern : I. (C)(V)V(C)(V)(V)CV

E. g.

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----------------|
| VCV | ana | 'emery grinder' |
|-----|-----|-----------------|

| | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| CVCV | tala | 'head' |
| VCCV | amma | 'mother' |
| VVCV | aana | 'elephant' |
| VCVCV | arana | 'lizard' |
| CVVCV | maala | 'chain' |
| VVCCV | iicca | 'fly' |
| CCVCV | krupa | 'mercy' |
| CVCCV | patta | 'bark' |
| CVVCCV | kuutta | 'basket' |
| CVCVCV | tavala | 'frog' |
| CVVCVCV | taamara | 'lotus' |
| CVCVVCV | kasaala | 'chair' |
| CVVCVVCV | paavaata | 'skirt' |

Pattern: II. V(C)(V)CC(V)VCV

E.g.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| VCCVCV | ittaRa | 'a little' |
| VCCVVCV | ottaasa | 'favour' |
| CVCCVCV | pittala | 'brass' |
| CVCCVVCV | pancaara | 'sugar' |
| VVCCVCV | eempila | 'belch' |
| VCVCCVVCV | aticcaara | 'web of the coconut branches' |

3. /u/ ending stems:

Pattern: (C)VC(C)V

E.g.

| | | |
|------|------|----------------|
| VCV | uru | 'a sea vessel' |
| CVCV | pusu | 'worm' |

CVCCV 'satru 'enemy'

4. / n / ending stems:

Pattern: I. (C) (V) (C) (V) (C) CVVC

E.g.

| | | |
|------|------------|-------------------|
| CVVC | teen | 'honey' |
| CVVC | osaan | 'muslim barber' |
| CVVC | koRaan | 'Quran' |
| CVVC | Ramsaan | 'an Arabic month' |
| CVVC | bakavaan | 'God' |
| CVVC | ceyittaaan | 'Satan' |

Pattern: II. (C)CVVC(C)VC

E.g.

| | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| CVVCVC | kuuman | 'owl' |
| CVVCCVC | suuryan | 'Sun' |
| CCVVCVC | praanan | 'life' |
| CCVVCCVC | praantan | 'mad man' |

Pattern: III (C) (V) (C) VCCVC

E.g.

| | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| VCCVC | accan | 'father' |
| CVCCVC | cekkann | 'boy' |
| VCVCCVC | arakkan | 'miser' |
| GVCVCCVC | kuRukkan | 'fox' |

5. Consonant ending stems which always take / -u /
All consonant ending stems other than those ending in
/ R m n n l l y / fall under this category.

Pattern: I. (C) (V) (C) (C) (V) (V) (C) (V) VCC-

E. g.

| | | |
|---------|----------|----------------|
| VCC- | upp-u | 'salt' |
| VVCC- | uukk-u | 'force' |
| CVCC- | tenn-u | 'coconut tree' |
| VCVCC- | irump-u | 'iron' |
| CVVCC- | ciirp-u | 'comb' |
| CCVVCC- | sleeRR-u | 'slate' |
| CVCVCC- | neratt-u | 'road' |

| | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| VVCVCC- | aaRanc-u | 'orange' |
| CVVCVCC- | baaRant-u | 'warrant' |

| | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| CVCVVCC- | kasaapp-u | 'butchery' |
| VVCVVCC- | aslaatt-u | 'thick rope' |
| CVCCVVCC- | lakkoott-u | 'envelope' |

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| CVCVVCVCC- | maraamatt-u | 'repair' |
| CVCCVVCVCC- | bakkaalatt-u | 'legal agency' |

Pattern: II. (C)V(V)(C)(C)(V)VC

E. g.

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| VVC- | oot-u | 'tile' |
| CVVC- | caat-u | 'wheel' |
| CCVVC- | klaas-u | 'glass' |
| VCCVVC- | intaas-u | 'order' |
| CVCCVC- | sarkas-u | 'circus' |
| VVCCVVC- | aalmaay-u | 'soul' |

3.4.13.1.3.2.2. Bound forms :

Forms which are always bound to G. (101, 102) or G. Pl. (111) markers come under this group. These are sub-classified on the basis of the canonical patterns :

Pattern : I. (C) (V) (V) (C) V (V) C (V)

E. g.

| | | |
|--------|------------|--------------------------------|
| VC- | et + a | 'a term of address (Masc.)' |
| VCV- | ani + an | 'younger brother' |
| VCVC- | aray + an | 'fisherman' |
| CVVC- | paan + an | 'a caste' |
| CVCVC- | kanis + an | 'astrologer' |
| CVVCV- | kaatl + an | 'barber' |

VVCVVVCV- aasaari + ϕ 'carpenter'

CVVCVVVCV- muusaari + ϕ 'brazier'

Pattern : II. (V) (C) VCC

E. g.

VCC- any + an 'stranger'

VVCC- eett + atti 'elder sister'

CVCC- koll + an 'blacksmith'

VCVCC- arakk + atti 'miser woman'

Pattern : III. (V) (C) (V) (C) (C) VCVV

E. g.

VCVV- osaa + tti 'Muslim barber
(Fem.)

CVVCVV- maaraa + n 'a caste'

CVCVCVV- bakavaa + n 'God (Mas̄c.);'

VCVCCVCVV- anantaroo + n 'nephew'

3.5. Clitics:

Clitics are those units which do not come under Verbs, Defective Verbs, Appellatives and Nouns.

Clitics are of two types:

1. Free clitics
2. Bound clitics

3.5.1. Free clitics:

Free clitics are those which occur or are capable of occurring as free forms.

3.5.1.1. Address:

1. Polite form:

alla 'hullo'

2. Impolite form:

eeey 'you there'

3. Endearment:

aappa 'dear (friend)'

3.5.1.2.

Response:

1. Fear, surprise, pain
Lower degree:
uy 'Oh!'
Higher degree:
ayyo 'Oh!'
2. Delight, admiration, approval:
bees-u 'good'
3. Unpleasantness :
'sey 'damn it'
4. Uncertainty :
amo 'do not know'
5. Negation :
aru 'do not'

3. 5. 1. 3. Demonstratives :

1. Distant :

{ a- } / ∞ oo- ∞ aa- ∞ ayi- ∞ ay- ∞ a- /
oo- occurs before G. markers / -n / (101.2) and / 1 /

(102.1) and before G. Pl. marker / -r- / (111.1)

E.g. oo + n 'he'
oo + l 'she'
oo + r-u 'they'

aa- occurs before W. J.

E.g. aa ≠ ≠ maram 'that tree'
ayi- occurs before L. M. , / -RR- / (94. 2)

E.g. ayi + RRa 'those'
ay- occurs before / aal /

E.g. ay + aal 'that person'

a- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. a + t-u 'that thing'
a + tra 'that much'

iv- occurs before G. markers / -an / (101.3) and / al / (102.2) and before G. Pl. marker / ar- /

(111.5)

E. g. $iv + an$

'he (Prox.)'

iv + al

'she (Prox.)'

iv + ar

'these people(Prox.)'

li- occurs before L. M.₁ / -RR- / (94.2) and before W. J.

E. g. $ii + RR_a$

'these things'

ii ≠ ≠ cekkan

'this boy'

iy- occurs before / aa! /

E. g. $iy + aa!$

'this person'

1- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. $i + t - u$

'this thing'

i + nn-u

'today'

3.5.1.4. Interrogatives :

{ e- } / OO aa- OO ee- OO en- OO e- /

aa- occurs before the G. Pl. marker / -r- / (111.1)

E. g. **aa** + **r-u**

'who'

ee- occurs before the N. G. Sg. /-t-/ (93.2) and
/ta-/

E. g. ee + tu

'which'

ee + ta

'where'

en- occurs before / -t- / (93.2)

E. g. en + t-u

'what'

e- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. $e + p \rightarrow p + e$

'when'

e + n̄nana

'which manner'

3.5.1.5. Verb attributes:

1. Temporal:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| miniya <u>ann</u> -u | 'day before yesterday' |
| <u>inn</u> ala | 'yesterday' |
| <u>inn</u> -u | 'today' |
| ini (/) <u>inni</u> | 'hereafter' |
| aadyam | 'first' |
| bi <u>intu</u> m | 'again' |
| pant <u>u</u> | 'long ago' |

2. Manner:

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| oppa <u>ram</u> | 'along with' |
| pet <u>ta</u> na | 'quickly' |
| mellana / mella | 'slowly' |
| kuttana | 'steeply' |
| so <u>nta</u> m | 'alone' |

3.5.1.6. Noun attributes:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| ittira (/) ittee <u>Ra</u> | 'a little' |
| <u>inna</u> | 'that which' |
| paat <u>u</u> | 'much' |
| e <u>lla</u> | 'all' |
| a <u>aka</u> | 'total' |
| toona (/) top <u>pan</u> | 'abundant' |
| bet <u>a</u> kk <u>u</u> | 'bad' |
| ma <u>R</u> Ra | 'the other' |

3.5.1.7. Conditional : enkil 'if'

3. 5. 2. Bound clitics :

Bound clitics are those which occur only as bound forms. They are either prefixed or suffixed to a noun or to a verb or to another clitic. Bound clitics are of two types :

1. Proclitics

2. Enclitics

3.5.2.1. Proclitics :

Proclitics are those bound clitics which occur before any grammatical unit including another clitic.

3.5.2.1.1. Negative :

{ a } / ∞ nir- ∞ ni- ∞ an- ∞ ava- ∞ a- /

nir- occurs before V ending stems except
/ aavasyam /

E.g. nir + iisvaran 'atheist'

nir + aasa 'disappointment'

ni- occurs before / s / and / s / beginning stems.

E.g. ni + saaram 'unimportant'

ni + seesam 'completely'

an- occurs before / aavasyam /

E.g. an + aavasyam 'unnecessary'

ava occurs before / maanam /

E.g. ava + maanam 'disgrace'

a- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. a + lookyam 'unfriendliness'

a + saamaanyam 'unusual'

3.5.2.1.2. Positive :

{ ati- } / ∞ aty- ∞ ati- /

∞ aty- occurs before vowels :

E.g. aty + aavasyam 'urgent need'

∞ ati- occurs elsewhere :

E.g. ati + mookam 'greed'

3.5.2.1.3. Personal :

{ so- } / ∞ so- /

E.g. so + kaaryam 'secret'

3.5.2.1.4. Kinship :

{ maru- } / ∞ maru- /

E.g. maru + moon 'son-in-law'

3.5.2.1.5. Attributive :

{ tiru- } / ∞ tiru- /

E.g. tiru + oonam 'Onam'

3.5.2.2. Enclitics :

Enclitics are those bound clitics which occur after any grammatical unit including another clitic.

3.5.2.2.1. Locative :

{ -ññ- } / ∞-ññ- ∞ -ta ∞ -a /

-ññ- occurs after the interrogative clitics / i- / ;
/ e- / and / a- /

E.g. i + ññ-u 'here'

e + ññ-u 'where'

a + ññ-u 'there'

-ta occurs after the interrogative clitics / ii- / ;
/ ee- / and / aa- /

E.g. ii + ta 'here'

ee + ta 'where'

aa + ta 'there'

-a occurs elsewhere.

E.g. taay + a > 'below'

duura + a > 'at a distance'

3.5.2.2.2. Manner:

{ -ana } / ∞ -ana ∞ maatiri /

-ana occurs after / iññ / ; / eññ- / and / aññ- /

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| E.g. iññ + ana | 'in this manner' |
| eññ + ana | 'in which manner' |
| aññ + ana | 'in that manner' |
| maatiri occurs elsewhere. | |
| E.g. i + maatiri | 'like this' |
| a + maatiri | 'like that' |

3.5.2.2.3. Temporal₁ :

{ -ññ- } / ∞ -ññ- /

-ññ- occurs after clitics / i- / ; / e- / and / a- /

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| E.g. i + ññ-u | 'today' |
| e + ññ-u | 'which day' |
| a + ññ-u | 'that day' |

3.5.2.2.4. Temporal₂ :

{ -po } / ∞ -ppo ∞ -po /

-ppo occurs after clitics / i- / ; / e- / and / a- /

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| E.g. i + ppo | 'now' |
| e + ppo | 'when' |
| a + ppo | 'at that time' |

-po occurs elsewhere.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| E.g. bar + um + po | 'while coming' |
| kaan + um + po | 'while seeing' |

3.5.2.2.5. Comparative :

{ -kaattim } / ∞ -kaattim /

-kaattim occurs after the accusative marker / -a /

(121.1)

E.g. oon + a + kaattim 'than him'

3.5.2.2.6. Directional :

{ -at- } / ∞ -pat- ∞ -at- /

-pat- occurs after / meel / and / kiiy /

E.g. meel + pat-u 'upwards'

kiiy + pat-u 'downwards'

-at- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. a + ññ + at-u 'to that direction'

tekk + at-u 'southwards'

3.5.2.2.7. Distributives :

{ -iisa } / ∞ -iisa ∞ tooRum /

-iisa occurs after numerals.

E.g. naal + iisa 'four each'

mu + munn + iisa 'three three each'

-tooRum occurs elsewhere.

E.g. pora + tooRum 'house to house'

naalu + tooRum 'day to day'

3.5.2.2.8. Interrogative :

{ -a } / ∞ -a ∞ -o /

-a occurs in free variation with / o /

E.g. iy + a (/) iy + o 'is it you?'

kant + in + a (/) 'have you seen?'

kant + in + o

3.5.2.2.9. Conjunctive :

{ -um } / CO -um /

E.g. oon + um ool + um 'he and she'

nel + um ari + um 'paddy and rice'

3.6. Phrase constructions:

A unit of utterance is designated as a phrase word in the following instances:

1. When two or more word units fuse together to form one unit where placement of a word juncture is not possible.
2. When the meaning of the unit is different from the word units even when the word units can be separated by a juncture.

Of the fused units one is a main unit and the other is auxiliary. The main unit may be called nuclear and the auxiliary may be called non-nuclear:

3.6.1. Auxiliary words:

Auxiliary words are formed by adding inflexional and declensional suffixes to the following verb and noun stems:

3.6.1.1. Verb stems:

| | |
|--------|------------------|
| it- | 'to put' |
| iru- | 'to be' |
| eel- | 'to agree' |
| aay- | 'to become' |
| pet- | 'to be involved' |
| paRR- | 'to happen' |
| kalay- | 'to leave' |
| kol- | 'to have' |
| kuut- | 'to join' |

bekk-
beent-

'to place'
'to require'

3.6.1.2. Noun stems :

at-
atra
oon
ool

'that'
'that much'
'he'
'she'

oor-
taan
kaar-

'they'
'self'
'doer'

3.6.2. Types of phrase formation :

3.6.2.1. V. P. +

3.6.2.1.1. Perfect tense :¹⁶

V. P. + Vb. (Aux.)

Present Perfect :

Vb. (Aux.) = ikkini
(irikkunnu)

E.g. bannikkini 'has come'

(bannirikkunnu)

pooyikkini 'has gone'

(pooyirikkunnu)

Past perfect :

Vb. (Aux.) = ineeni (irunnaayirunnu)

E.g. kantinceni 'had seen'

(kantirunnaayirunnu)

tinncineni 'had eaten'

(tinncirunnaayirunnu)

3.6.2.2. Past doubtful :

V. P. + Vb. (Aux.) F. T. + Vb. (Aux.) P. T. + Vb.
(Aux.) F. T. Vb (Aux.) F. T. = ikkum
(irikkum)

V. P. (Aux.) + Vb. (Aux.) P. T. + Vb. (Aux.)
F. T. = aayikkum

E.g. bannikkuvaaayikkum 'might have come'
(bannu irikkum aayi irikkum)

tinnikkuvaaayikkum 'might have eaten'
(tinnu irikkam aayi irikkum)

is

3.6.2.3. Continuous tense :

V. P. + V. P. (Aux.) + Vb. (Aux.) Finite
V. P. (Aux.) = kontu; oontu
(kontu)

kontu occurs after set 1 verbs.

oontu occurs elsewhere.

3.6.2.3.1. Present continuous :

Vb. (Aux) Pr.T. = ikkinu
(irikkunnu)

E.g. natannoontikkinu 'is walking'
(natannukontu irikkunnu)

tinnoontikkinu 'is eating'
(tinnukontu irikkunnu)

3.6.2.3.2. Future continuous :

Vb. (Aux.) F. T. = lkum

E.g. paatikkontikkum 'will be singing'

(paati kontu irikkum)

paraññoontikkum 'will be saying'

(paraññu kontu irikkum)

3.6.2.3.3. Past continuous :

Vb. (Aux.) P. T. = irunnu

E.g. natannoontirunnu 'was walking'

(natannu kontu irunnu)

paatikkontirunnu 'was singing'

(paati kontu irunnu)

3.6.2.3.4. Positive non-finite :

V. P. + V. P. (Aux.)

V. P. (Aux.) = iRRu

E.g.

aayiRRu 'after becoming'

(aayi ittu)

kantiRRu 'after seeing'

(kantu ittu)

3.6.2.3.5 Consent:

Vb. (Aux.) Imp. = kooli; ooli

(kollin)

kooli occurs after set 1 verbs.

ooli occurs elsewhere.

E.g. paatikkooli '(you) may sing'
 (paati kollin)
 tinnooli '(you) may eat'
 (tinnu kollin)

3.6.2.3.6. Instructional:
 VP. + Vb. (Aux.) Imp. Sg.
 Vb. (Aux.) Imp. Sg. = aala

(kalay)

E.g. tinnaala 'eat (you, sg.)'
 (tinnu kalay)
 paatiyaala 'sing (you, Sg.)'
 (paati kalay)

3.6.2.3.7. Positive:
 Vb. (Aux.) F. T. = anam

(beenam)

E.g. katannuutanam 'should get through'
 (katannu kuutal veenam)
 paraññaalanam 'should say'
 (parañnu kalayal veenam)

3.6.2.3.8. Negative :
 Vb. (Aux) Neg. = anta; inta

(beenta)

E. g.

kaṭannuutaṇṭa 'do not enter'

(kaṭannu kuutaḷ beenta)

pooyikkaalinta 'do not go'

(pooyi kalayal beenta)

3.6.2.3.9. Interrogation :

Vp. + Vb. St. + Cl.

Vb. St. + Cl = kuṭe ; uṭe

kuṭe occurs after / i /

uṭe occurs elsewhere.

E.g. pooyikkuṭe 'can (you) not go?'

(pooyi kuṭe)

paRaṇṇuṭe 'can (you) not say?'

(paRaṇṇu kuṭe)

3.6.3. Vb. Inf. +

3.6.3.1. Readiness:

Vb. Inf. Vb. (Aux.) P. T.

Vb. Inf. = Vb. St. + uva

Vb. (Aux.) P. T. = aayi

E.g. baraayi 'is about to come'

(baruva aayi)

poovaayi 'is about to go'

(poovuva aayi)

3.6.3.2. Process :

3.6.3.2.1. Present :

Vb. Inf. + Vb. (Aux.) Pr. T.

Vb. Inf. = Vb. St. + uva

Vb. (Aux.) Pr. T. = aannu

E.g. poovaannu 'is in the process of going'

(poov + al + aann-u)

tinnaannu 'is in the process of bathing'

(tinnuva + aann-u)

3.6.3.2.2. Past :

Vb. Inf. + V. P. (Aux.) + Vb. (Aux.) P. T.

Vb. Inf. = Vb. St. + uva

V. P. (Aux.) + V. b. (Aux.) P. T. = eennu

(aayi irunnu)

E.g. tinneennu 'was in the process of eating'

(tinnuva aayirunnu)

kulikkeennu 'was in the process of eating'

(kulikkuva aayirunnu)

3.6.3.3. Obligational :

Vb. Inf. + Vb. (Aux.) F. T. / Neg.

Vb. Inf. = Vb. St. + uva

3.6.3.3.1. Positive :

Vb. (Aux.) F. T. = anam

(beenam)

E.g. kaananam 'have to see'

(kaanuva beenam)

poonam 'have to go'

(poovuva beenam)

3.6.3.3.2. Negative:

Vb. (Aux.) Neg. = nta
(beenta)

E. g. poonta 'need not go'
(poovuva beenta)

3.6.3.4. Future Indefinite:

F. Vb (P.T.) + V.P. (Aux.) + V. P. (Aux.) + Vb.
(Aux.) + F.T.

E. g. poovecum 'may go'
(pookum aayirnnu eelkum)

3.6.3.5. Past Indefinite:

F.Vb. (P. T.) + V.P. (Aux.) + V. P. (Aux.) + Vb.
(Aux.) + P.T.

E. g. pooyinecum 'might have gone'
(pooyi irunnu eelkum)

3.6.3.6. R. P. +

3.6.3.6.1 Emphatic:

R. P. + N. (Aux.) + Cl. (Emph.)
N. (Aux.) + Cl. (Emph.) = atre

E. g. paRannatre 'has said'

(paRanna atre)

kantatre

'has seen'

(kanta atre)

3.6.3.6.2. Conjugated Noun:

R. P. + Pr. N.

Pr. N. = a, atu, oon, ooru and ool

a occurs after Pr. T.

atu occurs elsewhere.

E.g. barunna kantu 'arrival was seen'

(barunna atu kantu)

tinna atu 'what was eaten'

(tinna atu)

paRaṇṇoon 'who (Masc. Sg.)
said'

(paRaṇṇa oon)

paRaṇṇool 'who (Fem. Sg.) said'

(paRaṇṇa ool)

paRaṇṇooru 'those who said'

(paRaṇṇa ooru)

3.6.3.7. N. +

3.6.3.7.1. Verb derivation:

N. + Vb. St. (Aux.)

Vb. St. (Aux.) = pet-u

E.g. nastappetu 'to loss'

paatupetu 'to work hard'

3.6.3.7.2. Instrumental:

N. + Acc. + V.P. (Aux.)

V.P. (Aux.) = oontu

(kontu)

E.g. atoontu 'by that'

(atu kontu)

kayyoontu

'by hand'

(kay kontu)

3.6.3.7.3. Inclusion:

N. + Acc. + Cl. (Conj.) + Vb.St. (Aux.) + Cl.

Cl. (Conj.) = um

Vb.St. (Aux.) + Cl. = uuta

E.g. iinakuuta

'this also'

(itiney um kuuta)

naanuuta

'I also'

(naanum kunta)

3.6.3.7.4. Direction :

N. Loc. + V.P. (Aux.) + Cl.

V.P. (Aux.) + Cl. = unta

E.g. bayyuuta

'through road'

(bayyil kuuta)

kanniluuta

'through eye'

(kannil kuuta)

3.6.3.7.5. Locative Emphasis :

N. Loc. + V.P. (Aux.)

V.P. (Aux.) + beccu

E.g. poreelu beccu

'at the house'

oorilu beccu

'among them'

3.6.3.7.6. Actor :

N. + Loc. + N. (Aux.)

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| N. (Aux.) | = | kaaru, kaaran, kaaratti |
| E.g. <u>naattukaaru</u> | | 'natives' |
| <u>naattukaaran</u> | | 'native (Masc.)' |
| <u>naattukaaratti</u> | | 'native (Fem.)' |

3.6.3.7.7. Possessive :

N. Gen. + Pr.N:

Pr. N. = atu

| | | |
|-------------|--|----------|
| E.g. aaratu | | 'whose' |
| (aara atu) | | |
| oonRatu | | 'of his' |
| (oonRa atu) | | |

NOTES

1 /v/ freely varies with /b/. But they contrast in words where such free variation does not occur. The free variation is available both in Cannanore and Calicut. In Cannanore the tendency is more for /b/ while in Calicut the tendency is more for /v/.

2 /R/ which has the phonetic quality of a trill is treated as a stop since it patterns with other stops.

| | | |
|------|----------------|------------------|
| E.g. | /kuut + t + i/ | 'made to add' |
| | /maaR + R + i/ | 'made to remove' |
| | /elak + k + i | 'made to move, |

3 There is no contrast between short and long vowels in the word final position. All word final vowels will be long with rising terminal, and short elsewhere. The length thus occurring is of lesser duration and is treated as an allophone of short vowel. These will occur with imperatives, vocatives or interrogatives.

Since length is phonemic in other environments, here too it can be considered as phonemic. Besides, by positing contrasts in the final position we can treat imperative etc. as one of vowel length, rather than as a suprasegmental feature. We prefer to treat this as due to the rising terminal because of economy. Consequently the phonotactic statements do not carry the occurrence of word final long vowels.

4 In Calicut, the palatal fricative /s/ has an additional allophone with slight retroflexion immediately before /t/

5 Though /ṇ ṇ ṇ/ do not occur word finally in isolated utterances they occur before word juncture.

E. G. /oontinnu / 'he ate'

/payaancollu / 'saying'

/naankantu / 'I saw'

- 6 The detailed distribution of segmental phonemes shows certain divergences in Cannanore and Calicut varieties. These may be explained as due to occasional sound shifts and as a result of lexical variations in the two areas.
- 7 The difference in relative prominence of syllables is more conspicuous in Calicut than in Cannanore.
- 8 In Calicut the pitch levels are comparatively higher and the final terminals steeper.
- 9 Both Cannanore and Calicut speech varieties have -nn- and -unn- as present tense markers. In Calicut there are two additional markers -n· and --un- the former freely varying with -nn- and the latter freely varying with -unn-
- 10 The completive marker /-ini/ varies freely with /-ikki/ in Calicut, as in

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Pooyini / Pooyikki | 'has gone' |
| tinnini / tinnikki | 'has eaten' |
- 11 In Calicut there is an additional Double Plural marker /-pal/ occurring after /im-/.

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| i + m + pal | 'We' (incl.) |
|-------------|--------------|
- 12 The gender plural marker /-r/ can be replaced by /-l/, as in oo-r-u — oo-l-u 'they'
- 13 In Calicut speech an additional link morph /-ir-/ is available in free variation with /-in·/ before genitive marker

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Kutti - in - Ra / Kutti - ir - a | 'of child' |
|----------------------------------|------------|

14 Pronouns may be formed from pronominal bases or from clitics The pronouns of this dialect are given below :

1) Personal Pronouns :

| | Singular | Plural |
|-----------|--------------|--|
| I Person | <u>n</u> aan | <u>n</u> aal-u (Excl.) <u>n</u> ammal-u (Incl.) |
| II Person | iyyu | i ⁿⁿ nal-u |
| Reflexive | taan | ta ⁿⁿ nal-u |

2) Demonstrative pronouns :

| | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| a) III Person distant : | | |
| Masculine | oon | } ooR-u ool-u ayiRRa |
| Feminine | ool-u | |
| Neuter | atu | |
| b) III Person proximate : | | |
| Masculine | ivan | } iVaR-u |
| Feminine | ival-u | |
| Neuter | itu | |

3) Interrogative pronouns : entu aaru
 eetu

The oblique alternant of the first person exclusive / naa / is / a- / in Cannanore while in Calicut this form is replaced by / i- / .

E.G. a + n + Ra-i + n + Ra 'my'
 a + n + akku-i + n+ikku 'to me'

15 All the numeral expressions are derived from the following basic numeral morphemes;

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------|
| munt <u>a</u> ani | 1 / 32 | rant <u>-u</u> | 2 | ett <u>-u</u> | 8 |
| maaka <u>a</u> ni | 1 / 16 | muunn <u>-u</u> | 3 | pattu | 10 |
| kaal <u>-u</u> | 1 / 4 | <u>na</u> al <u>-u</u> | 4 | <u>nuu</u> R <u>-u</u> | 100 |
| ara | 1 / 2 | anc <u>-u</u> | 5 | aayiram | 1,000 |
| tol <u>-</u> | 9 / 10 | aaR <u>-u</u> | 6 | leccam | 1,00,000 |
| onn <u>-u</u> | 1 | cey <u>-u</u> | 7 | kooti | 1,00,00,000 |

16 The auxiliary verb denoting present perfect / ikkini / in Cannanore vary freely with / ikkinnu / in Calicut

E.g. tannikkini — — tannikkunnu 'has given'

The auxiliary verb denoting past perfect / ineeni / in Cannanore vary freely with / aarnu / in Calicut.

E.g. vannineeni — — vannaarnu 'had come'

APPENDICES

1. SAMPLE TEXTS

Six texts are given in phonemic spelling - three from Cannanore (A) and three from Calicut (B) to illustrate the grammatical structure of the dialect analysed.

One text each from A and B is marked with morphemic segmentation. The fused phrase units are left unsegmented. A word by word translation of these texts is attempted and given on the left hand side. Instances in which a group of words in the dialect have only a single comparable word in English, is indicated with the symbol = in between the dialect words.

Texts other than the first ones in A and B are presented without morphemic segmentation. A free translation of these texts is given on the left hand side.

A.1.1. My story

- 1 My name Kuññampu
- 2 to me work agriculture
- 3 compound in of work is having that
- 4 then outside from what if (any if) work take will
- 5 I third class upto studied only have
- 6 then father died went has
- 7 father died when to me six age is
- 8 I marriage having done twenty year became
- 9 children as one boy and six girls and has
- 10 boy child small is
- 11 to him six or seven of age come will
- 12 eldest girl child of marriage finished has
- 13 he also agriculture worker is
- 14 me like having suffered living people is (are) here is
having that

A.1.1. a+n+Ra kata

- 1 a+n+Ra peer-u Kuññaampu.
- 2 a+n+akk-u pani+ϕ krusi aa+nn-u
- 3 pora=itatt+il+a pani+ϕ aa+nn-u il+a=a+t-u
- 4 pinna poRatt+innu en+t-u enkl+um pani+ϕ
etu+kk+um.
- 5 ñaa+n muuna+aam klaasu vara+a pati+c+c+u=
it+t-u=illu
- 6 a+ppo accan mari+c+c+u pooy+ϕ+ini
- 7 accan mari+kk+um+po a+n+akku-u aaR-u
vayas-u aa-nn-u
- 8 ñaa+n maññalam kayi+c+c+u=it+t-u iru=pat-u
kolla (m) aayi
- 9 kutti+al aay+i+ϕ+it+t-u oru aan+um aaR-u
pen+um in+t-u
- 10 aan-kutti ceRu+t-u aa+nn-u
- 11 oo+n-u aaR-o eey-o bayas-u bar-um
- 12 muutta pen+kutti+in+Ra maññalam kayi+ññ+ini
- 13 oo+n+um krusi pani+ϕ kaar+an aa+nn-u
- 14 a+n+a poola buddi mutt+l+ϕ
jlivi+kk+unn+a kuut+t+ϕ-ar aa+nn-u il+ta
il+a=a+t-u.

15 we for in this manner consider made have that

16 good became consider made those who in that manner live

17 all of God wish like is

- 15 $\bar{n}aa(1) + kk - u$ $i + \dot{n}\dot{n} + ana$ $kanakku = aak + k + i =$
 $i\dot{t} + \dot{t} = i\dot{l} + a = a + t - u.$
- 16 \underline{nannu} $aayi$ $kanakk - u$ $aak + k + i + \phi = ooru$
 $a + \dot{n}\dot{n} + ana$ $jiivi + kk + \underline{unn} - u.$
- 17 $ellaam$ $bakavaan + Ra$ $i\ddot{s}tam$ $poola$ $aa + \underline{nn} - u.$

A. 1. 2. Marriage

- 1 Now, suppose here is a girl.
- 2 Then, somebody from somewhere will come to see the girl.
- 3 He comes with his father, uncle, neighbours or his friend.
- 4 After coming they see the girl and sit there.
- 5 Then, the people here will say that after examining the horoscopes and if they agree we will give the girl.
- 6 Then after examining the horoscopes by the astrologer and if they agree the marriage will be settled.
- 7 On the morning of the marriage day all the required rice and curries are prepared here.
- 8 In the western room two lamps will be placed lit.
- 9 Two planks will be placed.
- 10 A measuring vessel filled with husked rice will be placed in a porcelain plate.
- 11 Then two or three men and two women will come from the bride-groom's house.

A. 1. 2. maññalam

- 1 ip̣po iita oru peṇnu inṭu eṇnu niriikki.
- 2 appo eetu iṇnu + eṇkilum oruttan peṇnu nooki barum.
- 3 accano kaaranoọro ayilakkattu olla kuuttaro oonRa
ceṇnaayiyo aayiRRu=aaṇnu baralu.
- 4 baṇnu peṇnina ellaam kaṇtu aata irikkum
- 5 appo iita iḷla kuuttaru jaatakam nookkiiRRu poruttam=
onṭu=eṇki peṇnina taraam=eṇnu paReem.
- 6 piṇna kanisanakkonṭu jaatakam nookkicciRRu ottu iṭtu
inṭtueṇki maññalam niccayikkum.
- 7 maññalattinRa anṇu polacca iita beenṭuṇna cooRum
kuuttaanumellaam inṭtaakkum.
- 8 patiṇniRRuakattu raṇtu nelavelakku katticcu bekkum.
- 9 raṇtu pala bekkum.
- 10 oru nạayiilu ari neRaccu aa nạayi oru basiilu bekkum.
- 11 appo cekkanRa poreenṇu raṇtu muunṇu aaṇuṇñalum raṇtu
peṇnuṇñalum barum.

- 12 They come with all the costumes for the bride.
- 13 The bride will wear all those costumes
- 14 In the meanwhile the bridegroom and others arrive.
- 15 After their entry in the western room the bridegroom and the bride will sit on the planks in front of the lamps.
- 16 Then the father (of the girl) and elders perform 'ari nurikkal' (sprinkling of husked rice on the head).
- 17 Then there is the custom 'potamuRi'.
- 18 Two cloths are cut through the middle and put there.
- 19 It is for the inmates of this house.
- 20 After this they taste the sweet.
- 21 It is sugar, milk or something else.
- 22 After this there is a garlanding.
- 23 The bride garlands the bridegroom.
- 24 Then the bridegroom will put a ring on the bride's finger.
- 25 Then there is a feast.

- 12 ooru putiy(a)=(p)enninu utukkeentunna tunilm ellaam
kontannu barunnatu.
- 13 putiy(a)=(p)ennu aa tuni ellaam utukkum.
- 14 annana nikkumpo putiy(a)=(c)ekkanum baakki aalum
ellaam barum.
- 15 ooru patinn̄iRRu akattu keerliRRu putiy(a)=(c)ekkanum
putiy(a)=(p)ennum palameelu irikkum nelavelakkinRa
mumpilu.
- 16 pinna accanum kaaranoommaarum ari nurikkum.
- 17 pinna potamuRiinRa catannu annu.
- 18 rantu pota natuva muRiccu aata itum.
- 19 atu ii porakkaarkkullatu annu.
- 20 atum kayinn̄u matirm totum.
- 21 atu pañcasaaarayo paalo entuenkilum annu.
- 22 pinna oru maala italintu.
- 23 putiy(a)=pennu putiy (a)=cekkanRa kayuttilu oru
maala itum.
- 24 appo putiy(a)=cekkan putiy(a)=(p)ennlnRa beralilu
oru mootiram itum.
- 25 pinna oru sadya intu.

- 26 The feast is one with pappat, fruit, pudding and other such things.
- 27 Then all those who came contribute money.
- 28 It is giving an amount to the bride's people.
- 29 After this all of them go to the bridegroom's house with the bride.
- 30 This is the normal marriage system here.
- 31 Now it is in several other ways too.

- 26 pappatoom payoom pratamanum innane ellaam illa sadya
aannu.
- 27 pinna vanna kuuttaru ellaam panam vekkum.
- 28 atu oru sankiya penninRa kuuttarku kotukkalu aannu.
- 29 pinna oorū ellaarum pennineem kuuttliRRu cekkanRa
porakku poovum.
- 30 itaannu iita saataarana mannalattinRa samprataayam.
- 31 ippo atu maRRu pala tarattilum intu.

A. 1. 3. Cultivation of paddy

- 1 For the cultivation of paddy first make the paddy field ready.
- 2 The paddy field is made ready by first digging the soil and by crushing the blocks of soil when it is dry.
- 3 After this those who plough do plough.
- 4 Others dig paddy field with spade.
- 5 Then when it is time for sowing, seeds are sown.
- 6 When the seeds germinate into seedlings they are plucked.
- 7 After this the paddy fields are made ready once again and the seedlings are planted.
- 8 After a few days there is a weeding out.
- 9 After this when it goes on raining paddy goes on growing.
- 10 Slowly spikes of corn appear.
- 11 When the spikes of corn are ripe they are reaped.
- 12 Reaped and bundled they are trampled.
- 13 The paddy is boiled, dried and husked and made into rice.

A.1.3. nellinRa krusi

- 1 nellinRa krusikku aadyam kaṇṭam ceelaakkuva.
- 2 kaṇṭam kotti beelu koṇṭu oṇaṇṇiiRRu kaṭṭal koolu koṇṭu
taaRRi aṇṇu kaṇṭam ceelaakkuva.
- 3 pinna kaali puuttuṇṇa kuṭṭaru kaali puṭṭum.
- 4 allaatta kuṭṭaru kayikkoṭṭu koṇṭu kaṇṭam celli iṭum.
- 5 pinna vittiteeṇṭa samaya (m) aavumpo vittitum.
- 6 vittu poticcu ṇaaR(u)aavumpo porikkum.
- 7 pinna kaṇṭam raṇṭaamatum ceelaakkiiRRu ṇaṭum.
- 8 koRaccu diisam kayiṇṇiiRRu oru kala paRikkaliṇṭu.
- 9 pinna maya aṇṇana vaṇṇu koṇṭu irikkumpo nelluaṇṇana
baṇṇ(u) = (k)onṭ(u) = irikkum.
- 10 mella katiru barum.
- 11 katiru beṇṇiiRR (u) aavumpo muuṭum.
- 12 muuṇṇu kaRRa kettiiRRu motikkum.
- 13 nelli puyunṇi oṇaṇṇi kutti ari aakkum.

B.1.1. My history

- 1 my history a long story is
- 2 to me six age became when my father died
- 3 then to me eldest one girl and youngest one boy and had
- 4 one help to and nobody was became no
- 5 mother very much having suffered is us brought up that
- 6 in that manner to mother to work (N) going for unable became
- 7 in study to me very much desire is became sat
- 8 it achieved not
- 9 to younger brother in study skill had
- 10 I to work (N) him in school sent
- 11 one day in the evening he snake having bit died
- 12 my for elder sister disease caught
- 13 thus we very much suffered

B. 1. 1 i+n+Re caritram

- 1 i+n+Re caritram oru niin+t+a kata aa+n-u.
- 2 i+n+ikk-u aaR-u vayas-u² aay+φ+a=a+ppo
i+n+Re accan mari+c+c-u.
- 3 a+nn-u i+n+ikk-u muu+t+a oru pen+um ela+a oru
aan+um in+t+u aay+i+φ=iru+nn-u.
- 4 oru sakaayatt+in+um aa+r+um in+t+u=aay+i+φ
illa.
- 5 amma valar+e kasta=pet+t+u aa+n-u naa+l+e
pooRR+i+φ+a+t=u.
- 6 a+nn+ane amma+kk-u pani+φ+kk-u poov+aan vayy
+aan!+u aay+i.
- 7 pati+pp+il-u i+n+ikk-u valar+e aasa in+t+u aay
+i+φiru+nn-u.
- 8 a+t-u saati+c+c+u illa.
- 9 aniy+an-u pati+pp+il saamartyam in+t-u aay+i+φ
iru+nn-u.
- 10 naa+n pani+φ+kk-u pooy+φ oo+n+e iskunl + il
aya+c+c-u
- 11 oru devasam anti+kk-u oo+n paampu kott+i+φ
mari+c+c+u pooy+i
- 12 i+n+Re eett+atti+kk-u suukkeetu piti+c+c-u.
- 13 a+nn+ane naalu eeR-e kasta=pet+t-u

- 14 I having not done works rare are
- 15 song and drama (and) I have studied
- 16 In my difficulties many people and me helped have
- 17 to them for me thanks have

- 14 $\bar{n}aa + n$ $cey + aatt + a$ $pa\dot{n}i + \phi + ka\dot{l}$ $curukk-am$ $aa + \dot{n} - u$
- 15 $paatt + um$ $\underline{na}a\dot{t}aka + um$ $\bar{n}aa + n$ $pa\dot{t}i + c + c + u =$
 $i\dot{t} + \dot{t} + u = i\dot{n} + \dot{t} - u$
- 16 $i + n + Re$ $buddi = mu\dot{t}t + il - u$ $pala$ $aa\dot{u} + ka\dot{l} + um$ $i + n + e$
 $sakaayi + c + c + u = i\dot{t} + \dot{t} + u = i\dot{n} + \dot{t} + u$
- 17 $ool + a\dot{u}$ $i + n + i\dot{k}k - u$ $\underline{\underline{n}}a\dot{n}\dot{n}i$ $i\dot{n} + \dot{t} - u$

B.1.2. Story of Mahabali

- 1 Mahabali was a great Asura king.
- 2 His rule was very fine.
- 3 Then the Devas became very sad.
- 4 The people have forgotten them.
- 5 Worshipping of Gods in temples ceased.
- 6 The Devas will be in difficulty if there is no worshipping.
- 7 Thus the Devas approached Vishnu and complained.
- 8 Vishnu in the form of Vamana (dwarf) came to Mahabali.
- 9 ‘‘What do you want ?’’ He (Mahabali) asked.
- 10 Vishnu asked a favour.
- 11 ‘‘I want three feet of land’’ — that is the favour.
- 12 Mahabali agreed to that.
- 13 Then this dwarf grew up in size and became as big as a mountain.
- 14 He measured the whole earth in one foot.
- 15 With another foot he measured the under-world.

B. 1. 2. makaaveliinRe kata

- 1 makaaveli oru valiya asuraraacaavu=aayi=irunnu.
- 2 oole baranam valare banni aayiRRu natannu.
- 3 appo deevammaaru valare sankatattil=aayi.
- 4 aalcolu oole kaaryannalellaam maRannu.
- 5 ampalattilum kaavilum puuca ellam nelaccu.
- 6 puuca illeokilu deevammaaru buddimuttill aavum.
- 7 aṇḇane deevammaaru viṣṇuunRe atuttu cenṇu sankatam paRaṇṇu.
- 8 viṣṇu oru vaamananRe ruupattilu makaaveliinRe atutt(u)=etti.
- 9 ṇinnakku entaa veenti enṇu ooRu cooticcu
- 10 viṣṇu oru varam cooticcu
- 11 inikku oru muunṇu aṭi manṇu veenam enṇu aṇṇu varam
- 12 makaaveli atu sammaticcu
- 13 appo il vaamanan valaṇṇu oru maleere mattil-aayi
- 14 oole oru aṭi koṇṭu buumi muyuvan alaṇṇu
- 15 oru aṭi koṇṭu paataalam alaṇṇu

- 16 When He (Vishnu) was looking for space for the third foot, he (Mahabali) said: "place it on my head".
- 17 Vishnu agreed to it.
- 18 Mahabali was sent to the under-world.
- 19 Before that Vishnu granted Mahabali one favour.
- 20 The favour was that every year he can come to earth at the time of Onam.
- 21 Thus during every Onam Mahabali comes to the earth.

- 16 muunnaamate atikku stalam nookkumpo inRe taleelu
vaccooli ennu oolu paRan̄nu
- 17 vis̄nu atu sammaticcu
- 18 makaave'iyē cavliti paataalattileekku-aan̄u vittatu
- 19 atinu mumpu vis̄nu makaavelikku oru varam kotuttu.
- 20 ella kollavum oonattinu buumililu vanniRRu pookaam
ennuaan̄u varam.
- 21 an̄nane ella oonattinum makaaveli buumilu varunn̄u.

B. 1.3 A conversation

- 1 Why are you in a state of anxiety?
- 2 Why do you want to know that? Who are you?
- 3 Very good! in reply to one question you ask two questions
- 4 What else can be done? This wandering started early morning.
- 5 What has happened now?
- 6 What to happen? I am in the troubles of admitting my boy in school.
- 7 How old is your boy?
- 8 Now he has completed six; what else to do without going to school.
- 9 What is the trouble for that now?
- 10 Before one week itself the school have become full.
- 11 Oh! Now what is the solution for that?
- 12 That is the difficulty.
- 13 Though it is difficult, the boy has to be joined in the school.
- 14 What solution do you have ?
- 15 You go and see our Kumaran teacher.

B. 1.3. oru vartamaanam

- 1 entaannu ninnakkoru veecaaRu?
- 2 enakku enta atu aRiⁿⁿiRRu? iyyu aara?
- 3 asalu rantu! coodya innattu onnu aⁿⁿottu cooticceenu
- 4 allaante enta ceyya? polaccakku totaⁿⁿⁱikk^{innu} alacciiu
- 5 ippo entu intu aayi?
- 6 entu intaaavaan? inRe kuntane iskuulicceerkaanilla
buddimuttu
- 7 innale kuntane etra vayasu aayi?
- 8 oonippo aaRu tekaⁿⁿⁱkk^{innu}. iskuuli poovaantu enta
ceyya?
- 9 atinu ippo enta itra buddimuttu?
- 10 iskuulile ella kutt^{li}yaalum tekaⁿⁿⁱkk^{innu} oru aayca
mumpittu tanne.
- 11 uuy. atinu-ippo enta vayi?
- 12 atu aanu buddimuttu.
- 13 buddimuttaaccaalum kuntane ceerkaantu aavilla.
- 14 innaiu ippo enta kanteek^{innu}?
- 15 innalu impale Kunaarammaase onnu kantaala.

- 16 Where will he be now ?
- 17 Don't be upset, he will be in his house.
- 18 You please come with me. Let us see.
- 19 Please be seated. We can go after taking tea,

- 16 ooRu eetaya ippo iṇtaavalu ?
- 17 iṇnalu v⁹eesaaRu = aavaaṇtu = iriiṇnu oolu poreelu =
iṇtu=aavum.
- 18 iyy (ku) ute inReopparam vari nookkaam.
- 19 ninnalu irikki. oru caaya kuticciRRu poovaam.

2. VOCABULARY

The vocabulary items are given in two sets. Set 1 consists of all the items which are common for Cannanore and Calicut. Set 2 consists of items which differ in the two areas.

The items given include single words and fused phrase units. The grammatical categories of the items have been indicated on the basis of the grammar presented in Part I. If a fused phrase unit functions as a verb it is marked as V. Phr. and if it functions as a noun it is marked as N.Phr.

The meanings of the entries given are those corresponding to the meanings given in Malayalam by the informants. The verbs in isolation are expressed in their infinitive forms by the informants and hence included in the vocabulary lists as such.

Grammatical forms which can easily be generated from the morphemics and the automatic alternants of stems and suffixes which are predictable are not included in the lists. Free variant forms are treated as a single entry. The free variation between / v / and / b / is symbolized as v/b. e. g. v/bala — 'net'. Generally the entries are of those occurring in isolation.

The arrangement of words is based on the phonemic alphabet.

Set 1. Items common for the Dialect area

i

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| ippo, Cl. | now |
| itu, Pr. N | this (thing) |
| ittiri/ittaRa/itteeRa, Cl: | a little |
| ittilu, N | a parasitic plant epidendron tesseloid |
| itra, D.N | this much |
| iRunnuva / iRuvuva, Vb: | to become tight |
| iRRu, V.N | a drop |
| iRRuva, Vb. | to trickle |
| iti, N | thunder |
| iti. V.N | beating with fist; crushing |
| itikkuva, Vb. | to beat with fist: to crush |
| itivu, V.N | fall; decrease |
| itiyuva, Vb. | to fall; to collapse |
| itunnuva, Vb. | to become narrow |
| ituva, Vb. | to drop; to put |
| iddali, N | idli |
| ikkili, V.N | tickling sensation |
| ikkilikkuva, Vb. | to tickle |
| innu, Cl. | today |
| ini / inni, Cl. | afterwards; next |
| inippu, V.N | sweetness |
| inikkuva, Vb. | to taste sweet |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| inaam, N | gift |
| intaasu, N | order (from the Government or other offices) |
| intu, A. F. N | have ; yes |
| innu, Cl. | here |
| irikkuva, Vb. | to sit |
| irutu / iruttu, N | darkness |
| irumpu, N | iron |
| iruluva, Vb. | to darken |
| illa, D. Vb. | no |
| illam, N | a brahmin's house |
| illaayka, D. V. N | absence |
| ilusan, N | loafer |
| illa, R. P | having ; possessing |
| istiri, N | ironing |
| iskkuuRu, N | screw |
| iskuul | school |
| istiya / katta, N | brick |
| istam, N | love ; affection |
| ivan, pr. N | he (prox.) |
| ivaru, pr. N | they (prox.) |
| ii | |
| iiRa, N | anger |
| iiRRa, Pr. N | these |
| iita, N. phr. | here |
| iltu, N | weight |
| iitu, N | bond |

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| iicca, N | fly |
| iinam, N | tune |
| iiru, N | larva of a louse |
| iiruva, Vb. | to saw |
| iirca, N | sawing |
| iis (v) aran, N | God |
| iiyam / iyyam, N | lead |
| e | |
| eppo, Cl. | when |
| etiru, V. N | opposition |
| etirkuva, Vb. | to oppose |
| ettuva, Vb. | to reach |
| etra, D. N | how much |
| eRacci N | meat; flesh |
| eRakkam, V. N | lowering |
| eRannuva, Vb. | to go down |
| eta, N | lane; narrow path |
| etatan, D. N | leftist |
| etatu, A N. | left |
| etam, N | left side |
| etam, N | space |
| etuppu, V. N | building |
| etukkuva, Vb. | to build |
| etukkuva, Vb. | to take; to carry |
| ettu, N | eight |

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| ecamaan / eemaan, N | lord |
| eccil, N | victual leavings |
| ekaram / eeram, N | height |
| empatu, N. Phr. | eighty |
| entu, Pr. N. | what |
| ennu, Cl. | which day |
| ennum, Cl. | every day |
| enam, N | type |
| enna, Cl. | what |
| enfikkuva, Vb. | to rise up |
| enakkam, V. N | tameness |
| enanñuva, Vb. | to become tamed |
| enna, N | oil |
| ennam, V. N | number |
| ennuva, Vb. | to count |
| enkil, Cl. | if |
| enñu, Cl. | where |
| eri / eru, V. N | pungeance |
| eriyuva, Vb. | to be burned |
| eratti, V. N | double |
| erattikkuva, Vb. | to double |
| erattimatiram, N. Phr. | liquorice |
| eratta, V. N. | twins |
| erakkuva, Vb. | to beg |

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| erampalu, V. N | booming noise |
| erampuva, Vb. | to boom |
| eruma, N | buffalo |
| ela, N | leaf |
| elattaalam, N. Phr. | cymbals |
| ella / ellaam, Cl. | all |
| ellu, N | bone |
| ela, elam, A. N | young ; tender |
| elappam, V. N | tenderness |
| elavuva, Vb. | to become stirred |
| elayucca, N. Phr. | forenoon |
| eluppam, N | easeness |
| elutu, A. N | possible |
| ellu, N | sesame |
| evan, Pr. N | who |
| eyittalli, N. Phr. | school |
| eyittu, V. N | shooting (with arrow) |
| eyittu, V. N | letter ; writing |
| eya, N | texture |
| eyayuva, Vb. | to crawl |
| eyupatu, N. Phr. | seventy |
| eyyuva, Vb. | to shoot |
| ee | |
| cetu, Pr. N | which |
| eeRuva, Vb. | to increase |
| eeRRam, V. N | high tide |
| eeRRu, V. N. | toddy tapping |
| eeRRuva, Vb, | to make go up |
| eeta, N. Phr. | where |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| eettan, N | elder brother |
| .. | |
| eeakra, N | acre |
| eemikkuva, Vb. | to force; to manhandle physically |
| eemam, V.N | bodily shock |
| ௨௩ | |
| eennalu, V.N | heaving |
| ௨௪ | |
| eennuva, Vb. | to heave |
| eeru, N | pair (of bullocks) |
| eel, N | convenience |
| eelam, N | cardamom |
| eelam / leelam, N | auction |
| eelasu, N | a waist ornament |
| ௨௫ | |
| eesuva, Vb. | to affect |
| eeey.Cl, | you, there |
| eeeya, N | poor person |
| eeyu, N | seven |
| a | |
| apipraayam, N | opinion |
| apees ¹ ikkuva, Vb. | to request |
| apee ² sa, V.N | request |
| apakatam, N | danger |
| apasmaaram, N | epilepsy |
| appam, N | bread |
| appo, Cl. | then |
| abyaasam, V.N | feat |
| atikam, N | much |
| atikaari, D. N | chief of the village |
| atikaaram, N | authority |
| atiru, N | limit, boundary |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| atīsam / atīsayam, N | surprise |
| atu, Pr. N | it; that |
| atti, N | fig |
| attaR, N | a perfume |
| attu, N | mimosa inga |
| atra, D. N | that much |
| adyaayam, N | chapter |
| aRivu, V. N | knowledge |
| aRiyuva, Vb. | to know |
| aRiippu, V. N. | information |
| aRa, N | partition; cell |
| aRakkuva / aRukkuva Vb. | to severe |
| aRavu, V. N | butchery |
| aRayuva, Vb. | to beat hard |
| aRupatu, N. Phr. | sixty |
| aṭi, V. N | blow |
| aṭi, N | foot |
| aṭipiti, N. Phr. | quarrel |
| atikkaṭu, Vb. | to beat |
| aṭima, V.N | slave |
| aṭa, N | flour cake |
| aṭakka, N | betel nut |
| aṭakkuva, Vb. | to remit |
| aṭakkuva, Vb. | to close; to enclose |
| aṭakkuva, Vb. | to burry |
| aṭaṇṇal, V.N | total |
| aṭaṇṇuva, | to suppress; to be enclosed |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| atuppam, V.N | closeness |
| atuppu, N | hearth |
| atukkāla, N. Phr | kitchen |
| atukku, V. N | layer |
| atukkuva, Vb. | to place in order |
| atukkuva, Vb. | to come near |
| atti, N | a pile |
| atta, N | leech |
| acci, N | Nair wife |
| accati, N. Phr. | Printing |
| accan, N | father |
| accaccan, N. Phr. | grand father |
| accaram, N | alphabet |
| accaaR, N | pickles |
| accaaram, N | earnest money |
| accu, N | mould; printing type |
| ajju, N | hajj |
| akam, N | room |
| akkam, N | digit |
| akrami, D.N | aggressor |
| akramam, N | aggression |
| amanñuva, Vb. | to become pressed |
| amara, / avera, N | beans |
| amaruva, Vb. | to become suppressed |
| amaantikkuva, Vb. | to delay |
| amaantam, V. N | delay |
| ampalam, N | temple |

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| ampu, N | arrow |
| ampli, N | moon |
| ammi, N | grating stone |
| amma, N | mother |
| ammaaman / ammooman, N | maternal uncle |
| ammaayi, N | uncle's wife |
| amsikkuva, Vb. | to divide |
| amsam, V. N | a division; a unit of area |
| anti / santya, N | time of sunset |
| anneeram, N. Phr. | at that time |
| annu, Cl. | on that day |
| aniyatti, N | younger sister |
| aniyan, N | younger brother |
| anakkam, V. N | movement |
| ananuva, Vb. | to move |
| anartam, N | calamity |
| anavati, N | innumerable |
| anaati, N | provision |
| anaavasyam, N | unnecessary |
| anupavikkuva, Vb. | to experience |
| anupavam, V. N | experience |
| anugrakikkuva, Vb. | to bless |
| anugrakam, V. N | blessing |
| anusarikkuva, Vb. | to obey |
| anusaranam, V. N | obedience |
| anuvatikkuva, Vb. | to permit |
| anuvaatam, V. N | permission |
| annam, N | cooked rice |
| anyeesikkuva, Vb. | to enquire |
| anyeesam, V. N. | enquiry |

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| anyam, N | strange |
| anyan, D.N | stranger |
| anyaayam, N | injustice |
| aniyuva, Vb. | to wear |
| ana / anakkettu, N | dam |
| anali, N | viper |
| annaati, N | palate |
| āncu, N | five |
| aññuuRu, N. Phr. | five hundred |
| añnam, N | member |
| añnaati, N | bazaar |
| añnu, Cl. | there |
| ari, N | husked rice |
| arikkuva, Vb. | to filter |
| ariyuva, Vb. | to cut |
| ara, N | half |
| arappu, V.N | mulling |
| arakkan, N | miser |
| arakkaal, N. Phr. | one by eight |
| arakkuva, Vb. | to mull |
| aram, N | file |
| arama, N | wooden bolt |
| aramana, N. phr. | palace |
| araññaan, N. Phr. | waist chain |
| arana, N | house lizard; anona tree |
| arañnu, N | stage |
| arali, N | nerium |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| arayuva, Vb. | to become mulled |
| aru, Cl. | don't; should not |
| aru / aruva, N | margin |
| arbutam, N | cancer |
| arcana, N | offering in temple |
| arji, N | appeal |
| alivu, V.N | sympathy |
| aliyuva, Vb. | to melt |
| alakku, V.N | (washing of clothes; clothes for washing |
| alakkuva, Vb. | to wash (clothes) |
| alamaara, N | almirah |
| alañkarikkuva, Vb. | to decorate |
| alañkaaram, V. N | decoration |
| alaccil, V. N | wandering |
| alasuva, Vb. | to abort |
| alava'laati, N | vagabond |
| alayuva, Vb. | to wander |
| aloogyam, N | displeasure |
| aloosaram, N | disturbance |
| aluva, / alva, N | halva |
| albutam, N | wonder |
| alla, D. Vb. | not |
| aliyan, N | brother-in-law |
| alakkuva, Vb. | to measure |
| alavu, V. N | measurement |
| a'ayuva, Vb. | to wander |
| alaampu, N | a variety of mushroom |
| alla, N | Allah |
| asalu, N | original |
| asuran, N | evil incarnation |
| asuvaa, N | jealousy |

asuddi, N
 avīin, N
 avati, N
 avamaanam, N
 avalu, N
 avasaanikkuva, Vb.
 avasaanam, V. N
 ayi, N
 ayittam, N
 ayiRRa, Pr. N
 ayikkuutu, N phr,

impurity
 opium'
 leave
 disgrace
 beaten rice
 to end
 end
 bar
 untouchability
 those
 cage

ayiru, N
 ayisu, N
 ayiyuva, Vb.

ore
 ice
 to break loose

aya / asa, N
 ayakkuva, Vb.
 ayavu, V. N
 ayayuva, Vb.
 aympatu, N. Phr.
 ayyaayiram, N. Phr.
 ayyo, Cl.
 aa

cloth line
 to send
 looseness
 to become loosened
 fifty
 five thousand
 Oh !

aapattu, N
 aappiisu, N
 aati, N
 aataaram, N
 aataayam, N
 aattu, N (Loc.)

danger
 office
 anguish
 document
 yield, income
 inside

aaRāncu, N
 aaRu, N
 aaRuva, Vb.
 aaRRa, N
 aaRRuva, Vb.
 aata, N. Phr.

orange
 six
 to become cooled
 a bird
 to make cool
 there

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| aatu, N | goat |
| aatunkutti, N.Phr. | lamb |
| aatuva, Vb. | to swing |
| aattam, V.N | swinging |
| aaciyaaru, N | one who has done hajj |
| aacarū, N. | attendance |
| aaccaryam, N | wonder |
| aakarsikkuva, Vb. | to attract |
| aakarsanam, V.N | attraction |
| aagrakikkuva, Vb. | to desire |
| aagrakam, V.N | desire |
| aakaasam, N | sky |
| aakoosikkuva, Vb. | to celebrate |
| aakoosam, V.N | celebration |
| aakkuva, Vb. | to make |
| aakruti, N | shape |
| aama, N | tortoise' |
| aamanakku, / aavanakku. N | castor |
| aampal, N | lotus |
| aammakkal, N,Phr. | male children |
| aana, N | elephant |
| aanakkaaran, N. Phr. | mahout |
| aanakkompu, N. Phr. | ivory |
| aani, N | nail |
| aanattam, D. N | manliness |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| aan, N | male |
| aanuññal, N | men |
| aantu, N | year |
| aannāla, N | brother |
| aanyam, N | gesture |
| aarampikkuva, Vb. | to begin |
| aarampam, V. N | beginning |
| aaraatikkuva, Vb. | to worship |
| aaraatana, V. N | worship |
| aaroogyam, N | health |
| aaru, Pr. N | who |
| aal, N | banyan tree |
| aala, N | shed |
| aalaattu, N | thick rope |
| aaloocikkuva, Vb. | to think |
| aaloocana, V, N | thought |
| aalmaavu, N | soul |
| aal, N | person |
| aaspatri, N | hospital |
| aasikkuva, Vb. | to hope |
| aasaari, N | carpenter |
| aavi, N | steam |
| aavi, N | yawning |
| aavalaati, N | complaint |
| aavasyam, N | necessity |
| aavuva, Vb. | to become |
| aayiram, N | thousand |
| aaya, N | nurse; midwife |
| aayam, N | depth |
| aayutam, N | weapon |

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| aayusu, N | life time |
| aayca, N | week |
| o | |
| oppam / opparam, Cl. | in company |
| oppu, N | signature |
| oppuva. Vb. | to blot |
| otavi, V.N | help |
| otavuva, Vb. | to be of help |
| o | |
| ottaasa. N | favour |
| oRa, N | sheath; cover |
| oRappu, V.N | certainty |
| oRakkam, V.N | sleep |
| oRakkuva, Vb. | to determine |
| o | |
| oRaṇṇuva, Vb. | to sleep |
| oRayuva, Vb. | to frozen |
| oRRa, D.N | single |
| oRRu, V. N | betrayal |
| oRRuva, Vb. | to betray |
| oRRuva, Vb, | to cheat |
| otikkua, Vb. | to break |
| o | |
| otivu, V, N | fracture |
| otiyuva, Vb. | to become snapped |
| o | |
| otakkuva, Vb. | to break |
| o | |
| otama, N | master |
| o | |
| otampati, N | agreement |
| o | |
| otan, Cl. | quickly |
| o | |
| otal, N | body |
| o | |
| otavu, V. N | breakage |
| o | |

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| oṭayuva, Vb. | to get broke |
| oṭta, N | hollowness |
| ottakam, N | camel |
| ottalu, V. N | sticking |
| otṭuva, Vb. | to stick |
| occa, N | noise |
| oṃpatu, N. phr. | nine |
| onṇikḳuva, Vb. | to unite |
| onṇu, N | one |
| oṇattuva, Vb. | to wake |
| oṇakku, V. N | dryness ; dried substance |
| oṇakkuva, Vb. | to dry |
| oṇanṇ̣uva, Vb. | to become dry |
| oṇaruva, Vb. | to awake |
| oṛikkal, D.N | once |
| oram, N | strength |
| oral, N | mortar |
| oraṣuva, Vb. | to rub |
| oru, Nu. B | one |
| orutti, N | one woman |
| oruttan, N | one man |
| oruḳkuva, Vb. | to make ready |
| orumịkḳuva, Vb. | to unite |
| oruma, V. N | unity |
| oruṇṇ̣uva, Vb. | to get ready |
| olakka, N | pestle |
| olaỵuva, Vb. | to become shaken |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| olu, N | water current |
| oll, N | brightness |
| ollikkuva, Vb. | to hide |
| osaan, N | Muslim barber |
| ovukku, V. N | flow |
| oyikkuva, Vb. | to avoid ; |
| oyivu, V. N | leisure ; vacation |
| oyiyuva / oyyuva, Vb. | to vacate |
| oyaluva, Vb. | to be in difficulty |
| oyakku, N | a unit of measurement |
| o | |
| ootuva, Vb. | to chant |
| oottu, V. N | chanting |
| oota, N | a reed |
| ootakkoyal, N. Phr. | flute |
| ootu, N | bell metal |
| ootu, N | tile |
| ootu, N | frying pan |
| oottal, N | hotel |
| ookari, N | share |
| oontn, N | chammelion |
| oon, Pr. N | he |
| oonam, N | a festival |
| ooro, Nu. B | one each |
| oormikkuva, Vb. | to remember |
| ooli, N | howling |
| oola, N | palm leaf |
| ool, Pr. N | she |
| oolam, N | ripple |

u

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| upakaaram, V. N | help |
| upayookikkuva, Vb. | to use |
| upayookam, V. N | use |
| uppu, N | salt |
| utippu, V. N | sunrise |
| utikkuva, Vb. | to rise |
| utiruva, Vb. | to fall |
| uddeesikkuva, Vb. | to guess |
| , | |
| uddeesam, V.N. | guessing |
| udyookam, N | occupation |
| uRi, N | pot hanger |
| uRumaala / uRumaalu, N | hand kerchief |
| uRumpu, / eRumpu, N | ant |
| utuppu, V. N | dress; dressing |
| utukku, N | drum |
| utukkuva, Vb. | to wear |
| ■ | |
| ucci / uccam, N | top |
| ucca, N | noon |
| umi, N | chaff |
| untuva, Vb. | to push |
| ■ | |
| unnuva, Vb. | to aim |
| unni, N | brahmin boy |
| unni, N | yolk |
| unnuva, Vb. | to take meals |
| uri, N | a unit of measurement |
| uriyuva, Vb. | to strip |
| uru, N | a sea vessel |
| uruli, D.N | cauldron |

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| urula, V.N | morsel |
| urulakkeen̄nu, N. Phr. | potato |
| urulu, V.N | wheel |
| uruluva, Vb. | to roll |
| uruvuva, Vb. | to melt |
| urukku, N | steel |
| urukkuva, Vb. | to melt |
| uluva, N | fenn greek |
| uluvaan̄kuutu, N. Phr. | ensor pot |
| ulsavam, N | festival |
| ullasikkuva, Vb. | to enjoy |
| ullaasam, V.N | enjoyment |
| uli, N | chisel |
| ulukku V. N | sprain |
| ulukkuva, Vb. | to sprain |
| ulli, N | onion |
| ullam, N | mind |
| ullan̄kay, N. Phr. | palm |
| ullu, N | inside |
| u'siru / u'saaRu, V.N | boldness |
| usnam, V.N. | heat |
| uvvu, Cl. | yes |
| uyiccil, V. N | massage |

uyunnu, N.

blackgram

uu

uutuva, Vb.

to blow

uuttu, V.N

whistle

uuRuva, Vb.

to ooze

uuRRuva, Vb.

to filter

uuRRam, N

snobbery ; greed

uuRRu, V. N

spring

uuttu V. N

feeding

uuttuva, Vb.

to feed

uukku, N

strength

uuma, N

dumb

uunnu, V. N

support

uunnuuva, Vb.

to prop up

uunnuuvati, N. Phr,

crutch

uunu, N

meals (especially of rice)

uura, N

hip

uuruva, Vb.

to take out ; to slip off

uuyam, N

turn

ṭ

plttam, N

anaemia

pittala, N

brass

piRRe, Cl.

next

piti, V. N

handle ; handful

pitikkuva, Vb.

to hold ; to capture

pitinnuva, Vb:

to snatch off

ṭittam, N

residue

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| pittu, N | a rice cake |
| picca, N | alms |
| pinneem, Cl. | again |
| pinnam, N | offering for the dead |
| pirikkuva, Vb. | to collect |
| pirivu, V. N | collection |
| piraantatti, D. N | mad she |
| piraantan, D. N | mad he |
| — | |
| piraantu, N | madness |
| pirku, N | mosquito |
| pilaavu, / plaavu, N | jack tree |
| pisaatti, / pisaankatti, N. Phr. | penknife |
| piyyuva / piyuva, Vb. | to squeeze |
| piippi, N | blow pipe, whistle |
| piitiya, N | shop |
| piitiyakkaaran, N. Phr. | shopkeeper |
| piira, N | residue |
| piilli, N | feather |
| piila, N | rheum of the eye |
| plisu, N | fees |
| peRakkuva, Vb. | to born |
| peRukkuva, Vb. | to pick up |
| peRuva, Vb. | to give birth |
| petuva, Vb. | to get involved |
| petti, N | box |
| petta, N | bald head |
| pettane, Cl. | quickly |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| pennaccan, N. Phr. | wife's father |
| pennamma, N. Phr. | wife's mother |
| pennu, N | female |
| pennunna!u, N | women; wife |
| pennuvekkaatoon, N. Phr. | bachelor |
| penkutti, N. Phr. | girl |
| penna!u, N | sister |
| periya, N | road |
| peruvuva, Vb. | to multiply |
| perumaaRuva, Vb. | to use |
| perunnaalu, N. Phr' | festival |
| pesaku, V. N | error |
| peya, N | penalty; punishment |
| peyappu V. N | livelihood |
| peyakkuva, Vb. | to live |
| peyyalu, V. N | raining |
| peyyuva, Vb. | to rain |
| peeR, V. N | child birth |
| peeRuva, Vb. | to carry |
| peeRRicci, N. Phr. | midwife |
| pecti, V. N | fear |
| peelikkuva, Vb. | to fear |
| peennaaya, N. Phr. | mad dog |
| peen, N | louse |
| peeru, N | name |

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| pappatam, N | pappad |
| patikkuva, Vb | to stick |
| patiru, N | chaff |
| pativu, N | custom |
| pata, N | lather |
| patam / potam, V.N. | softness |
| patukkuva, Vb. | to soften |
| patteemaari, N | pattimar |
| pattaayam, N | wooden chest (for storing paddy) |
| pattu, N | ten |
| paRakkuva, Vb | to fly |
| paRanki, N | chilly |
| paRayuva, Vb. | to say |
| paRRikkuva, Vb. | to deceive |
| paRRam, N | flock |
| paRRalu, V. N. | folly |
| paRRu, V. N. | deceit |
| paRRuva, Vb. | to be at fault |
| pati, N | step |
| patippu, V. N. | education |
| patikkuva, Vb. | to learn |
| patin̄n̄iRRa, N. Phr. | drawing room |
| patin̄n̄aaRu, N, Phr. | west |
| paṭaRRi, N | a variety of plantain |
| paṭam, N | picture |
| paṭaruva, Vb. | to spread |
| paṭala, N | bunch |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| paṭavu, V.N | step |
| paṭaalam, / paṭoolam, N | snake gourd |
| paṭuva, Vb. | to decay |
| paṭṭi, N | bitch |
| paṭṭini, N | starvation |
| paṭṭa, N | bark; belt |
| paṭṭaR, N | Tamil Brahmin |
| paṭṭam, N | toy kite |
| paṭṭanam, N | town |
| paṭṭaani, N | a variety of pea |
| paṭṭaalam, N | army; troop |
| paṭṭu, N | silk |
| pacci, N | bird |
| pacca, A.R.P | raw; green |
| pacca(v / bellam, N.Phr. | cold water |
| paccattullaṇ, N.Phr. | grasshopper |
| paccakkaRi, N.Phr. | vegetables |
| paccari, N.Phr. | raw rice |
| pakiṇu, N | gold |
| paka, V.N | jealousy |
| pakakkuva, Vb. | to be jealous |
| pakaruva, Vb. | to become spread |
| pakal, N | daytime |
| pakki, N | male sex organ |
| pamparam, N | toy screw |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| pa <u>n</u> ti, N | row |
| pa <u>n</u> ta <u>m</u> , N | flaming torch |
| pa <u>n</u> tra <u>n</u> tu, N. Phr. | twelve |
| pa <u>n</u> tu, N | ball |
| pa <u>n</u> ni, N | pig |
| pa <u>n</u> i, N | fever |
| pa <u>n</u> i <u>i</u> ru, N. Phr. | rose water |
| pa <u>n</u> a, N | palm tree |
| pa <u>n</u> na, N | a weed |
| pa <u>n</u> i, V.N | work |
| pa <u>n</u> iyu <u>va</u> , Vb. | to work |
| pa <u>n</u> am, N | cash |
| pa <u>n</u> aya <u>m</u> , N | pledge |
| pa <u>n</u> ta <u>m</u> , N | ornament |
| pa <u>n</u> tu, Cl. | long ago |
| pa <u>n</u> ca <u>a</u> nnam, N | almanac |
| pa <u>n</u> ca <u>a</u> ra / pa <u>n</u> ca <u>s</u> a <u>a</u> ra, N | sugar |
| pa <u>n</u> nam, N | famine |
| pa <u>n</u> ka, N | fan |
| pa <u>r</u> i <u>p</u> avam, V.N | displeasure; anger |
| pa <u>r</u> i <u>p</u> avikku <u>va</u> , Vb. | to be angry |
| pa <u>r</u> i <u>p</u> a <u>ti</u> , N | programme |
| pa <u>r</u> i <u>p</u> pu, N | dal |
| pa <u>r</u> i <u>ṣ</u> ootikku <u>va</u> , Vb. | to test |

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Parisootana, V. N | test |
| pariiccikkuva, Vb. | to examine |
| pariisa, V. N. | examination |
| parattuva, Vb. | to spread |
| parakkuva, Vb. | to become spread |
| paraati, N | complaint |
| parutti, N | cotton |
| parukkuva, Vb. | to make rough |
| paruntu, N | kite |
| paruvam, N | maturity |
| palisa, N | interest |
| pala, N | wooden plank |
| pala, A. R. P | several |
| palar, A. N. | several people |
| palaaram, N | tiffin |
| palli, N | lizard |
| pallu, N | tooth |
| palluutti, N. Phr. | tooth pick |
| palunku, N | pearl |
| palli, N | church : mosque |
| palla, N | belly |
| pasima, D.N. | stickiness |
| pasa, N | gum |
| paviyam, N | coral |
| pavuti, V. N | half |
| pavukkuva, Vb. | to halve |
| payippu, V. N | hunger |
| payikkuva, Vb. | to become hungry |
| payaR, N | pea |

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| payakuva, Vb. | to become old |
| payakkam, V. N | oldness |
| payam, V. N | fruit |
| payam, A. R. P | old |
| payaṅkata, N. Phr. | old story |
| payaru / paaru, N | pea |
| paysa N | money |
| paysakkali, N. Phr. | gambling |
| payyu, N | cow |
| payyaala, N. Phr. | cow-shed |
| paapam, N | sin |
| paapi / paavi, D. N. | sinner |
| paappaR, N | pauper |
| paappaati, N | butterfly |
| paappaan, N | mahout |
| paati, V. N | half |
| paatram, N | utensil |
| paaRa, N | rock |
| paaRaatan, N | garden bat |
| paaRaavu, N | guard |
| paaRuva, Vb. | to flutter |
| paaRRa, N | fly |
| paata, N | layer, scum |
| paatam, N | lesson |
| paatuva, Vb. | to sing |
| paattam. N | lease |
| paattu, N | song |
| paakam, N | ripeness; fit |
| paakku, N | small bag |
| paampu, N | snake |

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| paani, N | water jug |
| paaniisu N | lantern |
| paan̄nu, N | means |
| paara, N | crowbar |
| paaru, N | pea |
| paaruva, Vb. | to pour |
| paalam, N | bridge |
| paalu, N | milk |
| paali, N | fold |
| paaliisu, N | ruin |
| paalam, N | rail |
| paasu, N | pass; success |
| paasu, N | a kind of gambling |
| paava, N | doll |
| paavam, N | sin |
| paavaata, N | skirt |
| paavuva, Vb. | to spread |
| paayi / paaya, N | mat |
| paayalu, V.N | running |
| poti, V.N | packet |
| potikkuva, Vb. | to unhusk |
| potirkuva, Vb. | to make wet |
| potappu, V.N. | blanket |
| potakkuva, Vb. | to cover |
| poRappetuva, Vb. Phr. | to start |
| poRam, N | back; outside |
| poRaayi, N.Phr. | outside |
| poRukkuva, Vb. | to excuse |
| poti, V.N | dust; powder |
| potippu, V.N. | sprout |
| potikkuva, Vb. | to sprout; to grind |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| potṭi, N | a variety of small-pox |
| potṭikkuva, Vb. | to pluck |
| potṭikkuva | to break |
| potṭtan, D.N | dumb (Masc.) |
| potṭtu, V.N | fragment; piece |
| poka, V.N | smoke |
| pokakkuva, Vb. | to smoke |
| pokku, N | umbel pit |
| poḳla, N | blister |
| ponta, N | bush |
| ponṭuva / poṇ̃nuva, Vb. | to float; to rise |
| ponma, N | king fisher |
| ponnu, N | gold |
| poṇ̃kaaram, N. Phr. | borax |
| poṇ̃nu, V.N | floating body |
| pori, V. N | rice corn |
| porikkuva, Vb. | to fry |
| poreeṭam, N. Phr. | compound |
| pora, N | house |
| poratṭuva. Vb. | to smear |
| poruṭuva, Vb. | to fight |
| poli, V. N | increase |
| polikkuva, Vb. | to increase |
| poli, N | falsehood; lie |
| polikkuva, Vb. | to break |
| poyilu, N | valley |

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| poya, N | river |
| poyka, / poyya, N | pond |
| poyyu, N | lie ; falsehood |
| poottu, N | buffalo |
| pooRRi, V. N | brahmin |
| pooRRuva, Vb. | to bring up |
| poottam, N | photo |
| poon̄ci, N | kettle |
| pooruva, Vb. | to pour |
| pooliisu, N | police |
| poola, N | tobacco |
| poovuva, Vb. | to go |
| putuma, V. N | novelty |
| putiyekkan / puyyekkn, N.Phr. | bridegroom |
| putiyennu / manaatti, N. Phr. | bride |
| putiya, A.R.P. | new |
| putukkuva, Vb. | to renew |
| puRRu, N | mound; snake pit |
| pun̄naakku, N | oil cake |
| pun̄nu, N | ulcer |
| pun̄yam, N | sanctity; sacredness |
| puriyam, N | eyelash |
| puraanam, N | history |
| puruva, N | husband |
| pullu, N | grass |
| puli, V. N | sourness |
| puli, N | tamarind |
| pulikkuva, Vb. | to taste sour |
| pulli, N | mark |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| pustakam / pustoom, N | book |
| pusu / puyu / puyuvu, N | worm; caterpillar |
| puvvu / puuvu, V. N | flower |
| puyunnuva, Vb. | to boil in water |
| puuttu, V. N | lock |
| puuttuva, Vb. | to lock |
| puuca, V. N | offering |
| puucaari, N | priest |
| puucca, N | cat |
| puukkuva, Vb. | to flower |
| puumaala N. Phr. | garland |
| puunuulu / puunuulu, N. Phr. | sacred thread |
| puuntootam, N. Phr. | garden |
| puusuva, Vb. | to smear |
| puuvatta, N | baldness |
| puuvan, D. N | cock |
| puuyi, N | sand |
| preti, N | accused |
| pretaman, N | pudding |
| pretycekam, N | speciality |
| premaani, N | chief |
| presiddi, V. N | publicity |
| presnam, N | problem |
| praantan, D. N. | madman |
| praantu, N | madness |
| praani, N | insect |
| praanan, N | life |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| rpaartikkuva, Vb. | to pray |
| praartana, V. N | prayer |
| praavu, N | pigeon |
| praayisam, N | time |
| praayam, N | age |
| b | |
| blmmam, N | idol |
| biriyaani, N | biriyani |
| bilaatti, N | England |
| bilaatticcakka, N. Phr. | bread fruit |
| biskaRRu, N | biscuit |
| blivi, N | muslim wife |
| beddappaatu, N. Phr. | difficulty; haste |
| beñcu, N | bench |
| beruttam, N | disease |
| beenku / baanku, N | bank |
| bappuluusu, N | a variety of lemon |
| batti, N | batti |
| bacana, N | devotional song; hymn |
| baccanam, N | food |
| bakti, N | devotion |
| barani, N | jar |
| basu, N | bus |
| bayyuva / baykuva, Vb. | becoming late |
| baaklkkuva, Vb. | to divide |
| baakam, V. N | portion |
| baakki, N | balance |
| baagyam, N | luck |
| baaram, N | heaviness |
| baarya, N | wife |
| baalyam, N | childhood |

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| baasa, N | language |
| bomma, N | doll |
| bootam, N | sense |
| boottu, N | boat |
| boorma, N | oven |
| butan, N | wednesday |
| buddi, N | intelligence |
| buddimuttu, N. Phr. | difficulty |
| budduusu, N | idiot |
| buutam, N | evil spirit |
| bumi, N | earth |
| t | |
| tippali, N | long pepper |
| titukkam, V. N | hurry |
| titukkuva, Vb. | to hurry |
| tikku, V. N | rush |
| tikkuva, Vb. | to rush |
| timinnalam, N | whale |
| timiram / timaram, N | cataract |
| tinnuva, Vb | to eat |
| tinnu, N | tin |
| tinkalu, N | Monday |
| tiri, N | bud of coconut |
| tirikkuva, Vb. | to turn |
| tirlvu, V.N | turning |
| tiriyuva, Vb. | to recognise |
| tirumpuva, Vb. | to rub |
| tiyati / tiyyati, N | date |
| tiyyan, N | Tiyya caste |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| tiyyu / tiiyu, N | fire |
| tiippetti, N. Phr. | match box |
| tiippettikkolli, N. Phr. | match stick |
| tiiR, N | property rights |
| tiiRRa, V.N | victuals; food |
| tiintaalu, V.N | pollution |
| tiintaari, N | menstruation |
| tiintuva, Vb. | to pollute |
| tiiram, N | shore |
| tiirumaanikkuva, Vb. | to decide |
| tiirumaanam, V.N | decision |
| teRa, N | temple festival |
| teRRu, V.N | mistake |
| teRRuva, Vb. | to err |
| tekavu, V.N | fullness |
| tekayuva, Vb. | to become enough |
| tekku, N | South |
| tentuva Vb. | to beg |
| tennu, N | coconut tree |
| tera, N | wave |
| terappu, N | nausea |
| terakku, V N | hurry |
| terakkuva, Vb. | to hurry |
| teraluva, Vb. | to mature |
| terayuva, Vb. | to search |
| terukkuva, Vb. | to curl |
| teru / teruvu, N | street |
| telivu, V.N | evidence |
| teliyuva, Vb. | to become evident; to be clear |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| telakkam, V. N | lustre |
| telannuva, Vb. | to shine |
| teeppu, V. N | plastering |
| teeRRa, N | claw |
| teetuvu, Vb. | to seek |
| teekuva, Vb. | to plaster ; to rub ; to iron |
| teekku, N | teak |
| teen, N | honey |
| teenna. N | coconut |
| teennalu, V. N | heaving |
| teennuva, Vb. | to heave |
| teeru, N | chariot |
| teel, N | scorpion |
| teevuvu, Vb. | to bail out water |
| teeyila, N. Phr. | tea |
| teeyuvu, Vb. | to be rubbed off |
| tapaalu, N | post letters |
| tappu, N | folly |
| tatta, N | parrot |
| tatvam, N | principle |
| taRi, N | loom |
| taRa, N | floor |
| taRakkuva, Vb. | to nail |
| tatippu, D. N | swelling |
| tatikkuvu, Vb. | to fatten |
| tata, / tatasam, V. N, | bockade |
| ta tinnalu / tatavu, V. N | imprisonment |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| tatavuva, Vb. | to smear |
| tatayuva, Vb. | to block |
| tataakam, N | lake |
| tatti, N | screen |
| tattam, N | veil |
| tattaan / tattaayan, N | goldsmith |
| tattu, N | cupboard, ceiling |
| takaruva, Vb. | to ruin |
| takarca, V. N | ruin |
| takkam, N | chance |
| takkaali, N | tomato |
| tamaasa, N | fun; amusement |
| tampaatti / tampuraatti, N | Lordess |
| tampu, N | tent |
| tampuraatti | woman of higher caste |
| tampraan, N | man of higher caste |
| taniiyuva, Vb. | to cool |
| tanuvu, V. N | coolness |
| tanñalu, N | a title of muslims |
| tanñalu, Pr. N | themselves |
| tanñuva, Vb. | to halt |
| tari, N | particle |
| tarippu, V. N | stiffness |
| tarikkuva, V. N | to stiffen |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| taram, N | type, quality |
| tarasu, N | barren land |
| tala, N | head |
| talappu, N | end |
| talappaavu, N. phr. | turban |
| talaciRRalu, N. Phr. | vertigo |
| talaccooRu, N. Phr. | brain |
| talamoRa / talooRa, N. ph. | generation |
| talanaaru, / tanaaru, N. Phr. | hair |
| talanoovu, N. Phr. | headache |
| talayootu, N. Phr. | skull |
| taaruva, Vb. | to become tired |
| taarca, V. N | fatigue |
| talappu / talaappu, V. N. | a foot rope for climbing tree |
| talla, N | grand mother; old woman |
| tavitu, N | husk |
| tavana, N | turn |
| tayru, N | curd |
| taylam, N | medicinal oil |
| taaRRuva, Vb. | to crush the soil |
| taati, N | beard; chin |
| taacci, N | grand mother; old woman |
| taekkoolu, N. Phr. | key |
| taakkuva, Vb. | to lower |
| taamara, N | lotus |
| taamasikkuva, Vb. | to reside |
| taamasam, V. N. | residence |
| taan, Pr. N | oneself |
| taannu, V. N | support |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| taaluukku, N | taluk |
| taalam, N | rhythm |
| taalu, N | sheet |
| taayalu, V. N | below |
| taayuva, Vb. | to sink |
| toppi, N | cap |
| toppa, N | feather |
| toRappu, V.N | opening |
| toRakkuva, Vb. | to open |
| toti, N | compound |
| totā, N | thigh |
| totakkam / totāssam, V. N | beginning |
| totāññuva, Vb. | to begin |
| totāru / totālu, V.N | chain |
| totāruva, Vb. | to continue |
| totuva, Vb. | to touch |
| totti, N | bucket |
| tona, V. N | help |
| tonakkuva, Vb. | to help |
| tonti, N | old woman |
| tonṭa, N | throat |
| tonṭan, N | old man |
| tonṭu, N | husk |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| tonnuva, Vb. | to limp |
| torappu, V.N | burrow |
| torakkuva Vb. | to burrow |
| torala, N | colds |
| tolayuva, Vb. | to be ruined |
| tola, V.N | hole |
| tolakkuva, Vb. | to make hole |
| tollu, N | drop |
| tolla, N | mouth; throat |
| tollaayiram, N. Phr. | nine hundred |
| tovara, N | dal |
| tovaruva / tooruva, Vb. | to become dry |
| tovvuva, Vb. | to bow, to salute |
| toyi, V: N | kick |
| toyikkuva, Vb. | to kick |
| toyilu, N | occupation |
| toya, V.N | raw |
| toyayuva, Vb. | to raw |
| tooppu, N | grove |
| tootu, N | canal |
| toottam, N | estate |
| tookku, N | gun |
| tookkuva, Vb. | to fail |
| toon <u>na</u> lu, V. N | feeling |
| toon <u>nu</u> va, Vb. | to feel |
| toona, Cl. | much |
| tooni, N | boat |
| toortu, V.N | bathing towel |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| toortuva, Vb. | to wipe |
| toolu, N | manure |
| tooyam, N | foolishness |
| tuppalu, V N | saliva |
| tuppuva, Vb. | to spit |
| tumpalu / tummalu, V. N | sneezing |
| tunnalu, V. N | stitching |
| tunnakkaaran, N. Phr. | tailor |
| tunnuva, Vb. | to stitch |
| tun̄i, N | cloth ; clothing |
| tun̄ikkaṇṭam, N. Phr. | bandage |
| tun̄tu, N | piece ; fragment |
| | |
| turi̇su, N | alum |
| turuppu, N | trump |
| turutti, N | island |
| turumpu, N | rust |
| tulli, N | drop |
| tullan, N | grasshopper |
| tullalu, V. N | jumping |
| tulluva, Vb. | to frisk |
| tuuppu, V. N | sweeping |
| tuukkam, V. N | weight |
| tuukku, V. N | hanging |
| tuukkuva, Vb. | to weigh ; to hang |
| tuumpu, N | sprout |
| tuun̄u, N | pillar |
| | |
| tuun̄ṇuva, Vb. | to hang |
| tuulu, N | feather |
| tuuluva, Vb. | to spray |
| tuuvuva, Vb. | to scatter |

| | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| raasu, N | weighing balance ; scale |
| trupti, N | satisfaction |
| tyaakam, N | sacrifice |

d

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| dikku, N | direction |
| divasam, N | day |
| diipam / diivam, N | lamp with flame |
| diipaaraatana, N Phr. | arati |
| dilpu / dilvu, N | island |
| diinam, N | small pox , disease |
| diisam, devasam, N | day |
| dennam, N | hysteria ; disease |
| deyavu / deya, N | sympathy ; mercy |
| deyvam, N | God |
| deekam, N | body |
| deesam, N | region ; land |
| deesyam, N | anger |
| deevataaram, N | pine |
| deevan, N | he God |
| darmam, N | charity |
| dayryam, N | courage |
| daati, N | presumption |
| daakikkuva, Vb. | to be thirsty |
| daakam, V. N | thirst |
| daanam, N | gift |
| daanyam, N | grain |
| doosa, N | doosa |
| dukkam, V. N | sorrow |
| duritam, N | misery |
| dustu, N | wickedness |

duupam, N
duura / duuram, N
duurtu, N
duurtan, D. N
drookam, V. N
dyaanam, V. N

smoke (from the sacred fire)
distance
extravagance
extravagant he
harm
meditation

R

Reñku, N
Reenta, N
Reelu, N
Reesan, / Reesyan, N
Ramsaan, N
Rava, N
Ravukka, N
Raakku, N
Rotti, N

gaudiness; colourfulness
lace
rail
ration
an Arabic month
rava
bodice
arrack
bread

Roontu, N

patrol

t

tikkaRRu, N

ticket

tenRu, N

tent

taanku, N

tank

d

daansu, N

dance

daavu, N

presumption

c

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| cippi, N | shell |
| citram, N. | map |
| ciRi, /ciri, N | lips |
| ciRRuli, N. Phr. | small chisel |
| ciRRulli, N. Phr. | garlic |
| ciRRuva, Vb. | to wind |
| cikilsa, V. N | medical treatment |
| cimmini, N | kerosene |
| cimmuva, Vb. | to wink |
| ciri, V. N | laughter; smile |
| cirikkuva, Vb. | to smile; to laugh |
| cilluva, Vb. | to crush (blocks of soil) |
| ciitta, Cl. | bad |
| ciittu, N | card |
| ciina, N | China |
| ciira, N | spinach |
| ciirpu, N | comb |
| ciilu, N | splinter |
| ceppu, N | brass pot |
| cettu, V. N | slice |
| cettuva, Vb. | to slice |
| cetam, N | beauty |
| cetalu, N | white ant |
| ceRa, N | lake |
| ceRavu / eRavu, N | wing |
| ceRuppam, A. N | smallness; youth |
| ceRuttalu / ceRun <u>na</u> lu, N | udder |
| ceti, N | plant |
| cekari / ceeri, N | fibre |
| cemappu, V. N | redness |

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| cemakkuva, Vb. | to redden |
| cempoottu, N. Phr. | cockatoo |
| cempu, N | copper |
| cemmiin, N. Phr. | shrimp |
| cennaaya, N. Phr. | wolf |
| cenni, N | forehead |
| centa, N | drum |
| centu, N | boquet |
| cennaayi, N. | friend |
| ceñnuva, Vb. | to shrink |
| cerippu, N | chappals |
| cera, / cerava, V.N | scraper |
| ceratta, N | coconut shell |
| cerantuva, Vb. | to peel |
| cela, A. R. P. | some |
| celi, N | mud |
| cellu, N | beetle |
| cevi, N | ear |
| cevitu, | cheek |
| ceyittaan, N | Satan |
| ceyyuva, Vb. | to do |
| ceeti, N | verandah |
| ceetam, N | loss |
| ceeRu, N | mud |
| ceempu, N | aniseed |
| ceena, N | elephant foot |
| ceeri, N | shallow area |
| ceera, N | rattle snake |
| ceela, N | sari |

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| ceclu / seclu, N | beauty |
| cappu, N | leaf |
| cappuva, Vb. | to suck |
| cati, V. N | betrayal |
| catikkuva, Vb. | to betray |
| cata, N. | flesh |
| catuppu, N | marsh |
| catukkuva, Vb. | to crush |
| caturam, N | square |
| caturannam, N | chess |
| catañnu, N | custom |
| catti, N | pan |
| catta, N | frame |
| cattam, N | rule |
| cattu, V. N | lameness |
| cattuva, N | to lame |
| cattuvam, N | scraper |
| cakka, N | jack fruit |
| cakkara, N | jagari |
| cakkaala, N. Phr. | oil extraction shed |
| cakku, N | oil extracting machine |
| camayikkuva, Vb | to adorn |
| camayam, V. N | adorning |
| cantran, N | moon |
| cannanam, N. | sandal wood |
| cannala, N | chain |
| caralu, / caralu, N | gravel |

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| callam, N | pan box |
| cavittuva, Vb. | to touch with feet |
| cavittupati, N- Phr. | stepping stone |
| cavakkaan, V.N | chewing pan |
| cavam / 'savam, N | dead body |
| caattam, N | a ceremony for the dead |
| caaRu, N | juice |
| caaRuva, Vb. | to sprinkle |
| caatu, N | wheel |
| caatuva, Vb. | to throw |
| caakku, N | gunny bag |
| caampuva, Vb. | to spray |
| caanu, N | a unit of measurement |
| caaru, V. N | support |
| caaruva, Vb. | to lean |
| caalu, N | water path |
| caala, N | hut |
| caavi, N | key |
| caavu, V. N | death |
| caavuva, Vb. | to die |
| caayi, / caaya, N | tea |
| caayam, N | paint |
| caayuva, Vb. | to bend |
| coRi, V.N | sore; boil |
| coRiccilu, V. N | itching |
| coRiyuva, Vb. | to itch |
| coRayuva, Vb. | to wind |
| coRukku, N | activeness |
| cokki, N | female cat |
| comappu / covappu / cooppu, V. N | redness |
| comakkuva, / covakkuva / cookkuva, Vb. | to redden |

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| comakkuva, Vb. | to carry |
| comaru / covaru, N | wall |
| conku, N | beauty |
| collu, V. N | saying |
| colluva, Vb | to recite |
| cova | bad taste |
| covva / covvaayca, N, Phr. | Tuesday |
| covvu, N | straightness |
| coyali, N | epilepsy |
| coyalikkaaRRu, N. Phr. | cyclone |
| cooppu, V. N | redness |
| coodyam, V. N | question |
| cooR / cooRu, N | cooked rice |
| cookku, N | chalk |
| coora, N | blood |
| cooruva, Vb. | to leak |
| coola, N | creek |
| coolam, N | maize |
| cooyikkuva, Vb. | to ask |
| cuRRi / cuRRiya, N | hammer |
| cuRRu, V. N | circle |
| cuRRuva, Vb. | to circle |
| cutuva, Vb. | to bake |
| cukku, N | dried ginger |
| cummuva, Vb. | to carry on head |
| cunteli, N. Phr. | mouse |
| cuntu, N | lip |
| curunnuva, Vb. | to shrink |
| culicilu, V. N | wrinkle |
| culiyuva, Vb. | to wrinkle |

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| cuuṭi, N | colr |
| cuuṭu, V. N | heat |
| cuuṭuva, Vb. | to carry |
| cuunṭuva, Vb. | to ponit out |
| cuuralu, N | cane |
| cuula, N | furnace |
| cuulacci, N | harlot |

j

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| jilla, N | district |
| jiiram, N | cuminseed |
| jiivl D. N | living being |
| jiivikkuva, Vb. | to live |
| jiivan, V. N | life |
| jepam, V. N | prayer |
| jemmi, N | land lord |
| jentu, N | animal |
| jenikkuva, Vb. | to be born |
| jenam, N | people |
| jenaala / jenoola, N | window |
| jenusu, N | quality |
| jeyikkuva, Vb. | to win |
| jeyam, V. N. | victory |
| jeelu, N. | jail |
| jaati, V | caste |
| jaatipatrl, N. Phr. | mace |
| jaatakam, N | horoscope |
| jaaka, N | shed |
| jaampu, N | jambos |
| jaamyam, N. | bail |
| jaalam; N | window |
| jooti, N | pair |

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| jooli, N | work |
| jubba, N | juba |
| juutan, N | jew |
| k | |
| kitaavu, N | young one of animals |
| kittuva, Vb. | to get |
| kikkili, V. N | titilation |
| kikkilikkuva, Vb. | to titilate |
| kinaavu, N | dream |
| kinnam, N | plate (made of metal) |
| kiriitam, N | crown |
| kili, N | bird |
| kisa, N | loose talk; story |
| kiiRu, N | fragment |
| kiiri, N | mangoose |
| kiira / ciira, N | spinach |
| kiiruva, Vb. | to tear |
| kiirti, N | fame |
| kiirtanam, N | devotional song |
| kill, N | tar |
| kiisa, N | pocket |
| kliy / kiiyalu, V. N | down; below |
| kiiyuva, Vb. | to get down |
| ketappu, V. N | panting |
| ketakkuva, Vb. | to pant |
| ketappu, V. N | lying |
| ketakka, V. N | bed |
| ketakkuva, Vb. | to lie |
| ketannu, N | deep ditch |

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| kettu, V. N | string ; bundle |
| kettuva, Vb. | to string |
| keni, N | trap |
| kerantu, N | well |
| kela, V. N | tilling the soil |
| kelakkuva, Vb. | to till the soil |
| keetu, V. N | defect |
| keekku, N | cake |
| keekku, N | East |
| keekkuva, Vb. | to hear |
| keennu, N | tuber |
| keeruva, Vb. | to climb |
| keelf, V. N | fame |
| keelvi, V. N | audibility ; rumour |
| keesu, N | case |
| kapam, N | phlegm |
| kappi, N | iron pulley |
| kappi, N | coffee |
| kappa, N | pappaya |
| kappam, N | tribute |
| kappal, N | ship |
| kappu, N | cup |
| katiru, N | corn |
| kata, N | story |
| kataR, N | khadi |
| katavu, N | door |
| kattl, N | knife |
| kattiri, N | brinjal |
| kattiriya, N | scissors |
| kattanaaru, N | Christian priest |

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| kattalu, V. N | burning |
| kattu, N | letter |
| kattuva, Vb. | to burn |
| kaRa, N | stain |
| kaRappu, V. N | blackness |
| kaRakkuva, Vb. | to milk |
| kaRaṇṇuva, Vb. | to revolve |
| kaRava, V. N | milking |
| kaRaampu, N | cloves |
| kaRRa, N | bundled corn sheaves |
| kaṭi, V. N | bite, tiffin |
| kaṭikkuva, Vb. | to bite |
| kaṭiṇṇāṇam, N. Phr. | rein |
| kaṭa, N | root |
| kaṭakkuva, Vb. | to cross; to enter |
| kaṭaccilu, V. N | pain |
| kaṭam, N | debt |
| kaṭama, D. N | duty |
| kaṭaṇṭalu, N | wasp |
| kaṭala, N | groundnut |
| katal, N | sea |
| katalaasu, N | paper |
| kaṭavu, N | ferry |
| kaṭayuva, Vb. | to ache |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ka <u>ṭu</u> , / ka <u>ṭu</u> vu, N | mustard |
| ka <u>ṭu</u> ppam, V.N | hardness |
| ka <u>ṭu</u> kk <u>u</u> va, Vb. | to harden |
| ka <u>ṭu</u> va, N | tiger |
| ka <u>ṭṭi</u> , N | weight |
| ka <u>ṭṭi</u> lu, N | cot |
| ka <u>ṭṭa</u> , N | brick |
| ka <u>ṭṭa</u> ppaara, N. Phr. | crowbar |
| ka <u>ṭṭu</u> , N | poison |
| kaacceeri, N | court; office |
| ka <u>cca</u> , N | cloth |
| ka <u>cca</u> ṭam, N. Phr. | loin cloth |
| ka <u>cca</u> oṭakkaaran, N. Phr. | merchant |
| ka <u>cca</u> oṭam, N | sales |
| ka <u>cca</u> , N | shell |
| ka <u>cca</u> ka <u>ṭṭi</u> , N. Phr. | a play |
| ka <u>cca</u> kuva, Vb. | to steal |
| ka <u>mu</u> ku, N | arecanut tree |
| ka <u>mu</u> pi, N | metal rod; telegram |
| ka <u>mu</u> pa, N | thick coir |
| ka <u>mu</u> pam, N | fascination |
| ka <u>mu</u> pli, N | blanket |
| ka <u>mu</u> mi, N | deficit |
| ka <u>mu</u> malu, N | ear ring |
| ka <u>mu</u> nu, N | buffalo |

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| kannukaali / kannaaali, N. Phr. | cattle |
| kanam, N | heaviness |
| kanni, N | the month Kanni |
| kani, V. N | sight which influences one's fortune |
| kanisan, N | astrologer; fortune teller |
| kanti, N | small gate |
| kantikkuva, Vb. | to chop |
| kantam, V. N | piece |
| kantam, N | paddy field |
| kantan, N | male cat |
| kanmasi, N. Phr. | collyrium |
| kanni, N | hook |
| kanniiru, N. Phr. | tears |
| kannata, N. Phr. | spectacles |
| kannaati, N. Phr. | glass; mirror |
| kannu, N | eye |
| kan̄ni, N | gruel |
| kari, V. N | carbon, charcoal |
| karikku, N | tender coconut |
| karimpatam, N. Phr. | blanket |
| karimpu, N | sugarcane |
| kara, N | land |

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|-------------------------|------------------|
| karati, N | bear |
| karam, N | tax |
| karantu, N | electricity |
| karalu / karalu, N | liver |
| karaaru, N | agreement |
| karutuvu, Vb. | to think |
| karpa, N | babul |
| karmusu / karmusa, N | pappaya |
| kali, N | rage |
| kala, N | mark |
| kalappu / kalarpu, V. N | adulteration |
| kalannuvu, Vb. | to become mixed |
| kalattuva, Vb. | to mix |
| kalam, N | pot |
| kalampalu, V. N | scolding |
| kalampuvu, Vb. | to scold |
| kalaakaran, N. phr. | artist |
| kalaasikkuva, Vb. | to end |
| kalpikkuva, Vb. | to order |
| kalpana, V. N | order |
| kalkanti, N. Phr. | candied sugar |
| kalkari, N. Phr. | coal |
| kallu, N | stone |
| kalyaanam, N | marriage |
| kali, V. N | play ; fun |
| kalikkaaru, V. Phr. | dancers, players |
| kalikkuva, Vb. | to play |
| kala, N | weed |
| kalam, N | square |

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|----------------------|-------------------|
| kalpaam, N | sandal paste |
| kalasam, N | trouser |
| kalavu, N | theft |
| kalayuva, Vb. | to leave |
| kalli, N | square |
| kallam, V. N | lie; theft |
| kallatti, D. N | female thief |
| kallan, D. N | male thief |
| kallu, N | toddy |
| kasanti, N | baldness |
| kasavu, N | golden lace |
| kaśaala / kaseela, N | chair |
| kasaappu, N | butchery |
| kay / kayyu, N | hand |
| kayita N | donkey |
| kayivu, V. N | ability |
| kayyuukku, N. Phr. | physical strength |
| kaappi, N | coffee |
| kaappu, N | a type of bangle |
| kaatu N | ear |
| kaaR, N | car |
| kaaR, N | cloud |
| kaaRRu, N | wind; breeze |
| kaatattam, D. N | barbarity |
| kaatan, D. N | cat - he |

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| kaatu, N | forest |
| kaattam, N | excrement of birds |
| kaakka, N | crow |
| kaamam, N | sexual desire |
| kaaram, N | washing soda |
| kaaranooru, N. Phr. | uncle, elder person in the family |
| kaardu, N | card |
| kaal | leg |
| kaal, Nu. | one fourth |
| kaali, N | emptiness |
| kaalam, N | time ; period ; season |
| kaalan, N | death God |
| kaali, N | Goddess Kali |
| kaalam, N | beagle |
| kaaluva, Vb. | to vomit |
| kaasu, N | cash |
| kaavi, N | pink, saffron |
| kaavu, N | village temple |
| kaavyam, N | epic |
| kaay, N | fruit |
| kaaya, N | banana |
| kaayam, N | asafoetida |
| koppara / kopra, N | dried coconut kernels |
| koti, V. N | desire |
| kotikkuva, Vb. | to desire |
| kotu, / kotuvu, N | mosquito |
| kottampaari, N | coriander |
| kottu, V.N | sting |
| kottuva, Vb. | to sting |
| kottuva, Vb. | to dig |
| koRikkuva, Vb | to nibble |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| koRakkuva, Vb. | to reduce |
| koRavu, V. N | reduction |
| koRayuva, Vb. | to be reduced |
| koRa <u>an</u> , N | Quran |
| ko <u>t</u> i, N | flag |
| ko <u>t</u> ilu, N | pincers |
| ko <u>t</u> a, N | umbrella |
| ko <u>t</u> am, N | jar |
| ko <u>t</u> alu, N | intestine |
| ko <u>t</u> ta, N | basket |
| ko <u>t</u> taaram | palace |
| ko <u>t</u> tu, N | skeleton |
| ko <u>t</u> tu, V. N | beating |
| ko <u>t</u> tuva, Vb. | to beat; to knock |
| ko <u>c</u> ca, N | crane |
| ko <u>k</u> kuva, Vb. | to cock |
| ko <u>n</u> na, N | cassia fistula |
| ko <u>n</u> am, N | quality |
| ko <u>n</u> cu, N | shrimps ; prawn |
| ko <u>r</u> a, V. N | cough |
| ko <u>r</u> akkuva, Vb. | to cough |
| ko <u>l</u> a, V. N | bunch |
| ko <u>l</u> akkuva, Vb. | to bear fruit |
| ko <u>l</u> lan, N | blacksmith |
| ko <u>l</u> luva, Vb. | to kill |
| ko <u>l</u> am, N | pond |
| ko <u>l</u> li, N | burning stick |

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| kollimiin, N. Phr. | lightning |
| kolla, N | robbery |
| kolluva, Vb. | to buy |
| ko'soon, N | potter |
| kovu / kovvu, N | plough blade |
| koyittu, V. N | reaping |
| koyappam, V. N | difficulty |
| koyakkuva, Vb. | to cause difficulty |
| koyan'nuva, Vb. | to be in difficulty |
| koyuppu, V. N | fat |
| koyyuva, Vb. | to reap |
| kooppa, N | cup |
| kooppu, N | wealth |
| kooRa, N | rough cloth |
| kooti, N | crore |
| kootati, N | court |
| kootta, N | fort |
| koottam, V N | defect |
| kooccu, V. N. | spasm |
| koomaram, N | a temple servant |
| koon, N | corner |
| kooni, N | staircase |
| kool, N | stick |
| koolam, N | scare crow |
| koolu, N | luck |
| koosaRi, N | mattress |
| koovilu, N | temple |
| kooyi, N | hen |

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|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| kooya, N | bribery |
| kuppi, N | bottle |
| kuppaayam, N | shirt |
| kutikkuva, Vb. | to hope |
| kutira, N | horse |
| kuttu, V. N | stab |
| kuttuva, Vb. | to stab |
| kuRi, V. N | mark (usually of sandal wood paste) |
| kuRukkan, N | fox |
| kuRRi, N | iron latch |
| kuRRam, N | fault |
| kuti, N | hut |
| kutukku, V. N | button |
| kutummam, N | family |
| kutunnuva, Vb, | to become trapped |
| kutti / kun̄i, N | child; baby |
| kumpi, N | buttocks |
| kuntam, N | spear |
| kuniyuva, Vb. | to bow |
| kuntu N | pit |
| kurutu, N | blindness |
| kurisu, N | cross |
| kuru, N | seed |
| kulun̄uva, Vb. | to become shaken |
| kuli, V.N | bath |
| kulippora, N. Phr. | bathroom |
| kulikkuva, Vb. | to bath |
| kuliru, V.N | chillness |

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|------------------|------------------------------|
| kuliruva, Vb. | to feel chill |
| kulirma, V.N | coolness |
| kullan, N | dwarf |
| kuy / kuyyu, V.N | pit |
| kuyilu, N | cuckoo |
| kuyikkuva, Vb. | to dig |
| kuuppuva, Vb. | to fold the palms in respect |
| kuuttu, N | a temple entertainment |
| kuuRa, N | cockroach |
| kuuRu, N | loyalty |
| kuuRRu, N | voice |
| kuutu, N | nest ; cage |
| kuutuva, Vb. | to join |
| kuuttam, V. N | gathering ; assembly |
| kuuttaru, Pr. N | kin |
| kuuttalu, V. N | addition |
| kuuttaan, V. N | curry |
| kuuttuva, Vb. | to add |
| kuukku, V. N | howling |
| kuukkuva, Vb. | to hoot |
| kuuman, N | owl |
| kuuna, N | heap |
| kuunu, V. N | hunch |
| kuunuva, Vb. | to bow |
| kuunu, N | mushroom |
| kuura, N | roof |
| kuuüi, N | wage |
| kuuva, N | olibanum |
| ktaavu, N | young one of cattle |

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|----------------|---------------------|
| krupa, N | blessing ; sympathy |
| krustyaani, N | christian |
| krusi, N | agriculture |
| klaasu, N | tumbler ; glass |
| klaavu, N | metal poison |
| g | |
| geta, N | club |
| getam, N | wish |
| gentam, N | odour |
| gentakam, N | sulphur |
| gevermeenRu, N | Government |
| governmentu, N | Government |
| gevanṇaru, N | Governor |
| gavanaru, N | Governor |
| gaasu, N | gas |
| gonam, N | quality |
| goopuram, N | tower |
| gumastan, N | clerk |
| gunṭu, N | heavy ball |
| guliya, N | pills |
| gusti, N | wrestling |
| greenam, N | eclipse |
| graamam, N | village |
| glaasu, N | glass |
| m | |
| mitukku, N | cleverness |
| mitrasu, N | lady teacher |
| minisam, N | smoothness |

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|-------------------------|--------------------|
| minnalu, V.N | lightning |
| minnuva, VP. | to shine |
| minunnuva, Vb. | to swallow |
| minṭuva / munṭuva, Vb. | to speak |
| mijitu, N | face |
| miin, / malsyam, N | fish |
| miisa, N | mostache |
| meccam A.R.P. | better |
| meyuttiri, N. Phr. | candle |
| meyuvu, N | wax |
| mceppora, N. Phr. | roof |
| meettalu, N | above |
| meckam, N | cloud |
| meelu, N | body |
| meela, N | festival |
| meesa, N | table |
| meeyuva, Vb. | to graze |
| matiram, V.N | sweetness |
| matiranaaraṇṇa, N. Phr. | orange |
| matti, N | sardine |
| mattu, N | churning rod |
| maRa, V. N | screen |
| maRakkuva, Vb. | to forget |
| maRavi, V.N | forgetfulness |
| maRayuva, Vb. | disappear |
| maRaykkuva, Tr. | to hide |
| maRRe, Cl. | the other |
| maRRam, N | plane |
| maRRannaalu, N.Phr. | day after tomorrow |
| mati, N | lap |

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|----------------------|------------------------------|
| matī, V.N | laziness |
| mata, N | cave |
| matakkam, V.N | returning |
| matakkuva, Vb. | to return, to fold |
| matampu, V.N | heel |
| matannuva, Vb. | to return; to get folded |
| mattam, N | an instrument in carpentry |
| mattalu, N | coconut leaf stalk |
| mattu, N | residue |
| maccu, N | ceiling |
| maccunicii, N | cousine sister |
| makkalu, N. | children; sons and daughters |
| majja, N | marrow |
| maggam, | loom |
| maggu, | mug |
| mantu, N | elephantiasis |
| mantri, N | minister |
| mantram, N | magic |
| mantravaati, N. Phr. | magician |
| manisan, N | human being |
| manasu, N | mind |
| mannu, N | a unit of weight |
| mani, N | bell; time |
| manikkantam, N. Phr. | wrist |

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|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| maṇakkuva, Vb. | to smell |
| maṇam, V. N | smell |
| maṇaatti, N | bride |
| maṇṭa, N | head |
| maṇṭu, N | a tiffin (a variety of cake) |
| maṇṇu, N | soil |
| maṇṇa, A. R. P | yellow colour |
| maṇṇu, N | snow |
| maṇṇalam, N | marriage |
| maṇṇuva, Vb. | to fade |
| mariyaata, N | good manners |
| mariyaataakkaaran N. Phr. | man of good manners |
| marikkuva, Vb. | to die |
| maratakam, N | emerald |
| marakkombu, N. Phr. | branch of tree |
| maram, N | tree |
| maravikkuva, Vb. | to freeze |
| marunnu, N | medicine |
| maryaasta, N | good manners |
| maryaastan, D. N | man of good manners |
| mala, N | hill |
| malattuva, Vb. | spread |
| malakkuva, Vb. | get spread |
| mallan. N | man of strong body |
| mallu, N | mull clothing |
| malsyam, N | fish |
| masaala, N | masala |
| masaalacci, N | sweeper |

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|-----------------------|----------------|
| masi, N | ink |
| masikkuppi, N. Phr. | inkpot |
| mayilu, N | peacock |
| maya, N | rain |
| mayam, N | softness |
| mayavillu, N. Phr. | rainbow |
| maappila, N | Muslim man |
| maatiri, N | form |
| maaRu, N | breast |
| maaRuva, Vb. | change |
| maatu, N | cattle |
| maakaani, N | one by sixteen |
| maantuva, Vb. | to scratch |
| maan, N | deer |
| maanam, N | prestige |
| maanina, N. Phr. | mango |
| maala, N | bracelet |
| maaliyappora, N. Phr. | tower |
| maalam, N | cave - small |
| maasiya, N | magazine |
| maasam, N | month |
| maasu, N | dried fish |
| maasRaru, N | post master |
| maasu, N | male teacher |
| maavu, N | mango tree |
| maayam, N | adulteration |
| maayuva, Vb. | to fade |
| maayikkuva, Vb. | to wipe off |
| motikkuva, Vb. | to trample |
| motala, N | crocodile |

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| motalaali, N. Phr. | landlord |
| motalaalatti, N. Phr. | landlady |
| motalu, N | wealth ; capital |
| moRam, N | winnowing pan |
| motakku, V. N. | forbiddance |
| motanniiva, Vb. | to forbade |
| motantu, V. N | lameness |
| motantuva, Vb. | to lame |
| motu, N | lameness |
| motta, N | egg |
| motta, N | shaved head |
| mottu, N | bud |
| moccinna, N. Phr. | tender coconut |
| mokam, N | face |
| mona, N | tip |
| moncu, N | beauty |
| moriyuva, Vb. | to become roasted |
| moraluva, Vb. | to growl |
| mola, N | breasts of women |
| molakkannu, N. Phr. | nipple |
| mola, N | bamboo |
| mola, V. N | sprout |
| molam, N | a measurement of length |
| molavu, | chilly |

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| moya, N | swelling |
| moyalu, N | hare |
| mootiram, N | ring |
| mooRuva, Vb. | to wash |
| moon, N | son |
| moonnuva, Vb. | to moan |
| mooru, N | buttermilk |
| mool, N | daughter |
| moosam, Cl. | bad |
| muppatu, N. Phr. | thirty |
| muttam, V. N | kiss |
| muttaacci, N Phr. | grand mother |
| muttu, N | pearl |
| muttu, N | bead |
| muttuva, Vb. | to kiss |
| mudra, N | seal |
| muRi, V. N | wound |
| muRikkuva, Vb. | to cut |
| muRiyam, N | horizantal |
| muRiyuva, Vb. | to get cut |
| muRukkaan, V. N | chewing pan |
| muRukkuva, Vb. | to chew pan |
| muRukkuva, Vb. | to tighten |
| muRRam, N | courtyard |
| muti, N | hair |
| mutikkatti, N. Phr. | razor |
| mutikkuva, Vb. | to destroy |
| mutiyuva, Vb. | to become destroyed |
| muttiya, N | hammer |
| mutta, N | egg |

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|------------------------|------------------|
| muttagruusu, N | cabbage |
| muttu, V. N | joint |
| muttuva, Vb. | to tap |
| mukkaal, N. Phr | three by four |
| mukkaali, N. Phr | tripod; stool |
| mukkoon, N | fisherman |
| munnuva, Vb. | to dip |
| mumpu, N | before; front |
| muntiri, N | grapes |
| munnuuRu, N. Phr. | three hundred |
| muni, N | hermit |
| munta, N | pine apple plant |
| muntaani, N. | one by thirtytwo |
| muntaccakka, N. Phr. | pine apple fruit |
| muntu, N | dhoti |
| muntuva, Vb. | to speak |
| munnal, V.N | diving |
| munnuva, Vb. | to sink |
| murinna, N | drumstick plant |
| murinnavaalu, N. Phr. | drumstick fruit |
| murinnakkaaya, N. Phr. | drumstick fruit |
| mulla, N | jasmine |

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|----------------------|------------------------|
| mullaṅki, N | raddish |
| mullu, N | thorn |
| mulluutti, N. Phr. | pin |
| musivu, V. N | tiredness |
| musiyuva, Vb. | to be tired |
| muyukka, V. N | all |
| muyukkuva, Vb. | to increase in size |
| muyuvan, V | all |
| muyuvuva, Vb. | to become immersed |
| muuppan, D. N | chief of the community |
| muuppu, V. N | maturity ; ripeness |
| muutram, N | urine |
| muutta, N | bed bug |
| muukku, N | nose |
| muukkuva, Vb. | to ripen |
| muutuva, Vb. | to cover |
| muunnu, N | three |
| muunna, N | owl |
| muuri, N | ox |
| muula, N | corner |
| muulakkuru, N. Phr. | piles |
| muula, N | brain |
| muulalu, V. N | humming |
| muuluva, Vb. | to hum |
| muuvaayiram, N. Phr. | three thousand |
| mrutaṇnam, N | a musical instrument |
| mrukam, N | animal |

n

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|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| <u>n</u> lppu, V. N | standing |
| <u>n</u> ittuva, Vb. | make to stand |
| <u>n</u> lkkuva, Vb. | to stand |
| <u>n</u> innālu / innālu, Pr. N | you (Pl.) |
| <u>n</u> iriikkuva, Vb. | to think ; to suppose |
| <u>n</u> iyyu, Pr. N | you (Sg.) |
| <u>n</u> iiti, N | justice |
| <u>n</u> iir, N | a variety of ant |
| <u>n</u> iittam, V. N | length |
| <u>n</u> littuva; Vb. | to lengthen; to extent |
| <u>n</u> iikkam, V. N | movement |
| <u>n</u> iikkuva, Vb. | to make move |
| <u>n</u> iintalu, V. N | swimming |
| <u>n</u> lintuva, Vb. | to swim |
| <u>n</u> iinnuva, Vb. | to move |
| <u>n</u> irru, N | inflammation |
| <u>n</u> iila, A. R. P | blue colour |
| <u>n</u> iilam, N | indigo |
| <u>n</u> eRakkuva, Vb. | to fill |
| <u>n</u> eRam, N | colour |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| <u>ne</u> Rayu <u>va</u> , Vb. | to become filled |
| <u>ne</u> R <u>Ri</u> , N | forehead |
| <u>ne</u> ññu, N | chest |
| <u>ne</u> ra, V. N | greyness |
| <u>ne</u> rakku <u>va</u> , Vb. | to become grey |
| <u>ne</u> rattu, V. N | street |
| <u>ne</u> l / <u>ne</u> llu, N | paddy |
| <u>ne</u> lam, N | floor; ground |
| <u>ne</u> lavelakku, N | oil lamp |
| <u>ne</u> loolikku <u>va</u> , Vb. Phr. | to weep |
| <u>ne</u> llu, N | paddy |
| <u>ne</u> yittu, V. N | weaving |
| <u>ne</u> yyu, N | ghee |
| <u>ne</u> yyu <u>va</u> , Vb. | to weave |
| <u>ne</u> etaavu, N | leader |
| <u>ne</u> emam, N | law |
| <u>ne</u> eram, N | time |
| <u>ne</u> eru, N | truth |
| <u>ne</u> eru <u>va</u> , Vb. | to offer to God |
| <u>ne</u> erca, V. N | offering to God |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| <u>n</u> ee <u>lu</u> , N | shade |
| <u>n</u> a <u>ti</u> , D. N | actress |
| <u>n</u> a <u>ti</u> kk <u>u</u> va, Vb. | to act; to pretend |
| <u>n</u> a <u>ta</u> ppu, V. N | walking |
| <u>n</u> a <u>ta</u> kk <u>u</u> va, Vb. | to walk |
| <u>n</u> a <u>tu</u> va, Vb. | to plant |
| <u>n</u> a <u>tu</u> , N | centre; middle |
| <u>n</u> a <u>st</u> am, N | loss |
| <u>n</u> a <u>tt</u> ucca, N. Phr. | mid day |
| <u>n</u> a <u>cc</u> atram, N | star |
| <u>n</u> a <u>ka</u> m, N | nail |
| <u>n</u> a <u>kk</u> uva, Vb. | to lick |
| <u>n</u> a <u>mp</u> aru, N | number |
| <u>n</u> a <u>mp</u> u <u>va</u> , Vb. | to depend on |
| <u>n</u> a <u>mp</u> u <u>ri</u> , N | brahmin |
| <u>n</u> a <u>mp</u> ya <u>aru</u> , N | a caste |
| <u>n</u> a <u>mm</u> a <u>lu</u> , Pr. N | we (incl.) |
| <u>n</u> a <u>nn</u> i, N | thanks |
| <u>n</u> a <u>nn</u> u, A. V. P. | good; well done |
| <u>n</u> a <u>na</u> yu <u>va</u> , Vb. | to become wet |
| <u>n</u> a <u>na</u> yik <u>ku</u> va, Vb. | to make wet |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>na</u> nma, A. N | goodness |
| <u>na</u> ra, V. N | greyness |
| <u>na</u> rakam, N | hell |
| <u>na</u> rakkuva, Vb. | to become grey |
| <u>na</u> lla, A. R. P | good |
| <u>na</u> sikkuva, Vb. | to ruin |
| <u>na</u> yikkuva, Vb. | to work |
| <u>na</u> appatu, N. Phr. | forty |
| <u>na</u> atakam, N | drama |
| <u>na</u> atu, N | country; rural area |
| <u>na</u> attupoRam, N. Phr. | rural area |
| <u>na</u> akam, N | zinc |
| <u>na</u> amam, N | devotional singing |
| <u>na</u> ampu, N | sprout |
| <u>na</u> anuRu, N. Phr. | four hundred |
| <u>na</u> anam, V. N | shyness |
| <u>na</u> aram, N | lemon plant |
| <u>na</u> alu, N | four |
| <u>na</u> alu, N | day |
| <u>na</u> asam, V. N | ruin; destruction |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <u>naavu</u> , N | tongue |
| <u>naaya</u> / <u>naay</u> , N | dog |
| <u>naayaru</u> , N | Nair |
| <u>naayaattu</u> , N. Phr. | hunting |
| <u>nokam</u> , N | yoke |
| <u>noottam</u> , V.N | look |
| <u>nookkuva</u> , Vb. | to look |
| <u>noompu</u> , N | a religious observance |
| <u>noovu</u> , V.N | pain |
| <u>noovuva</u> , Vb. | to ache' |
| <u>nuRuññu</u> , V.N | to become chopped |
| <u>nurikkuva</u> , Vb. | customary practice of sprinkling grain on the forehead of the bride and bridegroom. |
| <u>nullu</u> , V.N | pricking |
| <u>nulluva</u> ; Vb. | to prick |
| <u>nuuRu</u> , N | hundred |
| <u>nuulu</u> , V.N. | thread |
| ñ | |
| <u>ñetti</u> , N | leaf stalk |
| <u>ñettalu</u> , V.N | shudder |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| nettu, N | leaf stalk |
| nettuva, Vb. | to become shocked; to shudder |
| neravu, N | vein |
| nantu, N | crab |
| naññalu. Pr. N | we (excl). |
| naaRu, N | seedling of paddy |
| naan, Pr. N | I |
| naanam, N | wisdom |
| naayaR, N | Sun |
| naayaRaaycca, N. Phr. | Sunday |
| naayam, N | justice |
| r | |
| reccikkuva, Vb. | to save |
| recca, V. N | safety |
| retnam, N | jewel |
| rañtu, N | two |
| resam, N | broth |
| resiitu, N | receipt |
| resmi, N | ray |
| rañtu, N | two |
| raaci, N | compromise |
| raacaavu, N | king |

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| raajyam, N | country |
| raani, N | queen |
| raavu, N | night |
| raavuva, Vb. | to scrape |
| roomam, N | hair |
| ruupam, N | form, shape |
| lebba, N | a muslim priest |
| leccam, N | lakh |
| leccanam, N | indication |
| leesam, N | a little |
| lekkoottu, N | envelope |
| lekku, N | sense |
| leettu, N | lathe |
| leelam, N | auction |
| leesu, N | kerchief |
| laapam, N | gain ; profit |
| laatti, N | cane stick |
| laattuva, Vb. | stroll |
| laaRi, N | lorry |
| laatam, N | horse shoe |
| laakku, N | opportunity |
| laaṅcuva, Vb. | flicker |
| loopam, V. N | miserliness |
| looRi, N | lorry |
| lookam, N | universe ; world |
| lookam, N | metal |
| loogyam, N | formality |
| luṅki, N | lungi |
| luuppu, N | loop |

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| sikaraRRu, N | cigarette |
| sintaavaatu, N | success; victory |
| sinima, N | cinema |
| siiRRu, N | seat |
| sijkarikkuva, Vb. | to receive |
| senRu, N | scent |
| seeRu, N | a unit of measurement |
| sattu, N | essence |
| satyam, N | truth |
| sadya, N | feast |
| sakaayikkuva, Vb. | to help |
| sakaayam, V. N | help |
| samayam, N | time |
| samaataanikkuva, Vb. | to console oneself |
| samaataanam, V. N | consolation; peace |
| sammatikkuva, Vb. | to agree; to consent |
| sammatam, V. N | consent |
| sammaanam, V. N | prize |
| santi, N | agreement; compromise |
| santoosikkuva, Vb. | to be happy |
| santoosam, V. N | happiness |
| sannatu, N | right to practice in a court of law |
| sañci, N | bag |
| sañkatam, N | complaint |
| sañkya, N | amount |
| sañña', N | matter |
| sarkasu, N | circus |

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| sarkaar <u>u</u> , N | Government |
| salam, N | place |
| salaam, N | salutation |
| savkaryam, N | convenience |
| sayikkil <u>u</u> , N | bicycle |
| saatanam, N | thing |
| saataarana, N | common |
| saatu, / ruci, N | taste |
| saamartyam, N | ability, cleverness |
| saamaanam, N | thing |
| saari, N | sari |
| saaram, N | substance |
| sopnam, N | dream |
| sontam, Cl. | self |
| sorgam, N | heaven |
| sornam, N | gold |
| solla, N | nuisance |
| sooppu, N | soap |
| succu, N | switch |
| sukam, V. N | well being |
| suuppu, N | soup |
| suutram, N | trick |
| suukkeetu, N. Phr. | illness |
| suuryan, N | sun |
| stalam, N | place |
| sneekam, V.N | love |
| sraavu, N | shark |
| sleeRRu, N | slate |
| , | |
| s | |
| , | |
| sipaayi, N | sepoy, peon |
| , | |
| siitam, N | colds |

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 'siima, N | foreign country |
| 'siniikkuva, Vb. | to be tired |
| 'siniam, V.N | tiredness |
| 'siliikkuva, Vb. | to habitualise |
| 'sila, N | clothing |
| 'siliam, V.N | habit |
| 'seni, N | Saturn |
| 'seri, N | correctness |
| 'seemam, N | well being |
| 'seelu, N | beauty |
| 'seesikkuva, Vb. | to become left |
| 'seesam, V.N | leavings; balance |
| 'sankikkuva, Vb. | to doubt |
| 'sanka, V.N | doubt |
| 'sapiikkuva, Vb. | to curse |
| 'saranam, N | refuge |
| 'saapam, V. N | curse |
| 'saappu, N | shop |
| 'saalu, N | shawl |

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 'sookku, N | beauty, brightness |
| 'suddi, N | purity |
| 'suulam, N | spear |
| 'suusu, N | shoes |
| 'sremikkuva, Vb. | to try |
| 'sremam, V. N | effort |

v / b

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| v / biti, V. N | judgement |
| v / bitikkuva, Vb | to judge |
| v / bitaanikkuva, Vb | to decorate |
| v / bitaanam, V. N | decoration |
| v / bitti, N | wall |
| v / bidvaan, N | scholar |
| v / bittu, N | seed |
| v / bityaasam, N | difference |
| v / bidya, N | knowledge |
| v / bituva, Vb. | to leave |
| v / bidḍi, N | fool |
| v / bidyaan, D. N | fool |
| v / bicaaram, V. N | thinking ; thought |
| v / bicaarana, V. N | trial |
| v / bikkuva, Vb. | to sell |
| v / bikrutl, N | naughtiness |
| v / bili, VN | call |
| v / bilikkuva, Vb. | to call |
| v / bisramam, | rest |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| v / bisvasikkuva, Vb. | to believe |
| v / bisvaasam, V. N | belief |
| v / biippa, N | barrel |
| v / biiti, N | width |
| v / biitikkuva, Vb. | to share |
| v / biitam, V. N | share |
| v / biitu, N | house, (usually wife's) |
| v / biikkam, V. N | inflammation |
| v / biikkalu, V. N | beating |
| v / biina, N | a musical instrument |
| v / biin̄nu, N | wine |
| v / blirattam, D. N | courage |
| v / biisuva, Vb. | to blow |
| v / biisaala / v / biiyaala, | fan |
| N. Phr | |
| v / biisuva, Vb. | to fan |
| v / biiyuva, Vb. | to fall |
| v / bepraalam, N | anxiety |
| v / beppu, V. N | cooking |
| v / beppukaaran, N. Phr. | cook |
| v / beRaku, N | fuel |
| v / beRakkuva, Vb. | to shiver |
| v / beRuppu, V. N | hatred |
| v / beRukkuva, Vb. | to hate |
| v / betippu, N | neatness |
| v / bettuva, Vb. | to copulate |
| v / bekkuva, Vb. | to cook |
| v / bekkuva, Vb. | to place |
| v / benniiru, N. Phr. | ash |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| v / beṇṇa, N | butter |
| v / beṛalu, v / beṛalu, N | finger |
| v / beṛuvu, N | civet cat |
| v / beḷa, N | price |
| v / beḷaṇṇuva, V. N | crossing |
| v / beḷakku, V. N | taboo |
| v / beḷaalu, N | nuisance |
| v / beḷakkuva, Vb. | forbid |
| v / beḷaṇṇu, N | handcuff |
| v / beḷyaccan / v / beḷliccan, N. Phr. | grandfather |
| v / beḷlam, N | molasses |
| v / beḷiccinṇa, N. Phr. | tender coconut |
| v / beḷiccenṇa, N. Phr. | coconut oil |
| v / beḷiccam, N | light |
| v / beḷivu, N | consciousness |
| v / beḷakku, N | lamp |
| v / beḷampuva, Vb. | to serve food |
| v / beḷaṇṇuva, Vb. | to brighten |
| v / beḷa, V. N | crop |
| v / beḷayuva, Vb. | to ripen |
| v / beḷuppu, V. N | whiteness |
| v / beḷukkuva, Vb. | to whiten |
| v / beḷli, N | silver |

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| v / beḷḷa, A. R. P | white colour |
| v / beḷḷam, N | water |
| v / beḷḷaṅkeRRam, N. Phr. | flood |
| v / beṣaRi, N | fan |
| v / beṣam, N | poison |
| v / beṣamikkuva, Vb. | to be in difficulty |
| v / beṣamam, V. N | difficulty |
| v / beṣarpu, V. N | sweat |
| v / beṣarkuva Vb. | to sweat |
| v / beṣaavari, N | hinge |
| v / beeppu, N | neem |
| v / beetam, N | Veda |
| v / beetana, N | pain |
| v / beetaanti, N. Phr. | atheist |
| v / beeRuva, Vb. | to scatter |
| v / beetta, N | hunting |
| v / beecaaRu, N | worry |
| v / beekam, N | fastness |
| v / beenal, N | hot season |
| v / beenam, Vb. | want |
| v / beeru, N | root |
| v / beeli, N | fence |
| v / beela, N | work |
| v / beelu, N | heat of the sun |
| v / beesam, N | attire |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| v / beēsakkaari, N. Phr. | actress |
| v / beēsakkaaran, N. Phr. | actor |
| v / beesu, Cl. | well done |
| v / beesti, N | scarf |
| v / batina, N | brinjal |
| v / batta, N | cucumber |
| v / battaasu, N | sweet potato |
| v / battu, N | cucumber |
| v / baRakkuva, Vb. | to fry |
| v / baRRal, V.N | evaporation |
| v / baRRuva, Vb. | to evaporate |
| v / bati, N | cudgel |
| v / bataḱku, N | North |
| v / batti, N | basket |
| v / battam, N | circle |
| v / baddi, N | pot belly |
| v / bajram, N | diamond |
| v / bakkiilu, N | advocate |
| v / baṅṭi, N | vehicle |
| v / baṅṭu, N | black bee |
| v / bannaan, N | washerman |
| v / baṅṇi, N | beauty |
| v / bare, Cl. | till |
| v / bara, N | line |
| v / barakkuva, Vb. | to draw |
| v / barampu. N | ridge |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| v / baraluva, Vb. | to dry up |
| v / baravu, V. N | arrival |
| v / baruva, Vb. | to come |
| v / balippam, A. N | bigness |
| v / balippu, V. N | drawer |
| v / balikkuva, Vb. | to draw |
| v / baliya, A. R. P | big |
| v / bala, N | net |
| v / balam, V | right side |
| v / bala, N | bangle |
| v / balam, N | manure |
| v / balaruva, Vb. | to grow |
| v / balli, N | creeper |
| v / ballimolaku, N. Phr. | pepper |
| v / basuuri, N | small-pox |
| v / basi, N | porcelain plate |
| v / bayi, N | way |
| v / bayiru, / v / bayaru, N | stomach |
| v / bayasu, N | age |
| v / bavutuva, Vb. | to slip |
| v / bayram, N | weeping |
| v / bayyil, N (Loc.) | behind |
| v / bayye, N (Loc.) | later |
| v / baatilu, N | door |
| v / baatam, N | rheumatism |
| v / baaRantu, N | warrant |
| v / baatuva, Vb. | to fade |
| v / baattam, V. N | paleness |
| v / baakku, N | word |

v / baannuya, Vb.

to buy

v / baaniycci, N

oil woman

v / baaniyan, N

oil man

v / baara, N

yard

v / baaruva, Vb.

to gather with hands

v / baalu, N

tail

v / baalu, N

sword

v / baasi, N

obstinacy

v / baasu, / v / baayu, N

air

v / baayi; N

mouth

v / baayikkuva, Vb.

to read

v / baaya, N

plantain

v / baayana, V. N

reading

v / baaypa, N

loan

v / byesanam, V. N

sorrow; unhappiness

v / byaayam, N

Mars

v / byaayaayca, N. Phr.

Thursday

y.

yaatra, N

journey

udydam, N

war

Set 2. Forms which are dissimilar in the two points
(A=Cannanore, B=Calicut)

| A | B | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| itteeni, N. Phr. | koonl, N | stair case |
| innal, Pr. N | innal / ninnal, Pr. N | you (Pl.) |
| ikku, Pr. N | ninikku, Pr. N | to you |
| innala, Cl. | innale, Cl. | yesterday |
| inRa, Pr. N. (Gen.) | inRe / ninRe, Pr. N | your (sg.) |
| inci N, | erikkeennu, N. Phr. | ginger |
| innalu, Pr. N | ninnalu, Pr. N | you (Pl.) |
| iriyuva, Vb. | eyayuva, Vb. | to crawl |
| illi / cilli, N | culli, N | twig |
| iyyu, Pr. N | niyyu, Pr. N | you (Sg.) |
| ilita, N. Phr. | ilte / ivlte, N. Phr. | here |
| ilinnuva, Vb. | cetikkuva / musiyuva, Vb. | to become dirty |
| iiruva, Vb. | b / vaaruva, Vb. | to comb |
| etalu / N | etalu, N | petal |
| eRayam / eRa, N | koolaayi, N | verandah |
| ekkitta, N | ekkilu, N | hiccough |
| enna, N | meyukku, N | oil |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| era, N erakkuva, Vb. | paampān, N tentuva, Vb. | round worm to beg |
| empaatu, Cl. | paatu, Cl. | much |
| ellaateem, N. Phr. | ellaatattum, N. Phr. | everywhere |
| eleppan, N. Phr. | paappan, N. Phr. | father's younger brother |
| eyuttalli, N. Phr. | iskuulu, N | school |
| eeppu, V. N eecci / eetatti, N | eeccam, V. N eetatti / eitatti, N | joint elder sister |
| eekkam, V. N eempal. V. N | eeññālu, V. N eempila, N | asthma belch |
| eeḷa, N | vettukili, N. Phr. | locust |
| apaddam, N | pooyattam / apaddam, N | fault |
| appicci / paayasam, N appattaram, NPhr. / kati, V. N | paayasam, N palaaram, N | pudding tiffin |
| atisam, N aticcuvaarunṇoon, N. Phr. | atisayam, N masaalacci, N | wonder sweeper |
| aticcuvaara / ariccaata, N. Phr. | aticcoola / arippa, N. Phr. | web of coconut |

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| atavi, N | kerutan, N | kite |
| atoolam N. Phr. | atoolu, N. Phr. | anvil |
| attam, N | paRam, N | ceiling (usually of kitchen) |
| ajji, N | ammaama, N | grand mother |
| anRa, Pr. N | inRa, Pr. | my |
| ana / caana, N | caana, N | emery grinder |
| anam / annam, N | annam, N | cooked rice |
| annaakkottan, N. ph. r | annaan / anni, N | squirrel |
| arisasu, N | muulakkuru, N. Phr. | piles |
| arisasu, N | arisu, N | cancer |
| aramaalu, N. Phr. | ara, N | waist |
| aviin / kaRappa, N | kaRappa, N | opium |
| ayilakkam, N | ayalookkam, N. Phr. | neighbourhood |
| aamanakku, N | aavanakku, N | castor |
| aaniccaalu, N. Phr. | kaava, N | gutter |
| aarcu, N | uarcu / kamaanam, N | arch |
| aalippayam, N. Phr. | aalumpayam, N. Phr. | hail stone |
| aaval, N | kabaabal, N. Phr. | house bat |
| aasa / mookam, V. N | aagrakam, V. N | desire |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| ola, N | olookku, N | bellows |
| olumpuva, Vb. | olakkuva, Tb. | to shake heavily |
| ootu, N | ciinaccatti, N.Phr. | frying pan |
| ummiRRiyaaru, N | umma / ummaacci, N | muslim woman |
| ummattam, N | ummam, N | datura |
| urulakkeenni, N.Phr. | urulankeennu, N. Phr. | potato |
| urulu, V.N | eettam, N | wooden pulley |
| ullannalu, N.Phr. | kutummakkaru, N.Phr. | relatives |
| uy, Cl. | uuy, Cl. | Oh; |
| uuru, N | naattupoRam, N. Par. | village |
| uuvi N | kuukki, N | whistle |
| plttala, N | piccala, N | brass |
| pinna, Cl. | pinne, Cl. | brass |
| pilaavu, N | plaavu, N | jack tree |
| pisaatti N | piccaatti, N | knife |
| peRakkaataccan, N. Phr. | eiecccan, N. Phr. | step father |
| perakkaatamma, N. Phr. | eleemma, N.Phr. | step mother |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| p | | |
| petaccikkooyi, N.Phr. | petakkooyi, N.Phr. | hen |
| pennu, N | pennu, N | pen |
| pennamma, N.Phr. | ammaayamma, N.Phr. | wife's mother. |
| pcena, N | buutam. N | evil spirit, Ghost |
| patappa / paratti. N | kakku. N | liver |
| patakkuva, Vb. | telakkuva, Vb. | to boil |
| patam / potam. N | mayam. N | softness |
| pakinu. N | pavan. N | gold |
| paratuva, Vb. | terayuva, Vb. | to search |
| palla. N | cerivu, V. N | slope |
| payya / payyana, Cl. | melle, Cl. | slowly |
| paatta, N | tappu, N | tin |
| paattu, V. N | paattu, | music |
| | sañniitam V. N. | |
| paanu, N | kotumpu, N | spathe |
| paarkuva, Vb. | kuutuva, Vb. | to dwell |
| paayuva, Vb. | mantuva, Vb. | to run, to flee |
| potuppu, | belarpu, V. N | anaemia |
| pokkan, V. N | poolan, N | chicken pox |
| pokku, N | pokkuyi, N.Phr. / pokkilu, N | navel |
| pori, V. N | malaru, V. N | popped corn |
| porikkuva, Vb. | paRikkuva, Vb. | to pluck |
| poraluva, Vb. | peraluva, Vb. | to smear |
| polikkuva, Vb. | otakkuva, Vb. | to break |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| polacca, V. N | utikkalu, V. N | sunrise |
| poortuva, Vb. | nanakkuva, Vb. | to wet |
| punṇaakku, N | pinṇaakku, N | oil cake |
| puraanam, N | caritram, N | history |
| puruvan, N | bartaavu, N | husband |
| puli, N | nari, N | leopard |
| puṭa / kolli, N | marakkeenṇu, N | tapioca |
| puuvattā, N | ceenattala, N. Phr. | baldness |
| bampuccakka, N. Phr. | siimaccakka, N. Phr. | pine apple |
| budduusu, N | b / viddiyaan, N | idiot |
| terappu, V. N | ookkaanam, V. N | nausea |
| teenṇa, N | teenṇa / naaliyee- ram, N | coconut |
| taninṇa, R. P. | tanutta, R. P. | cool |
| talanoovu, N. Phr. | talaveetana, N. Phr. | head ache |
| talannāni / talaani, N. Phr. | talakkana, N. Phr. | pillow |
| tavi / maanam, N | kayilu, | spoon |
| tavu / tavvu, N | tayutu / tavvu | belt |

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| taacci, N | accamma / ammamma, N. Phr. | grandmother |
| taaraattu, N | oRakkupppattu, N. Phr. | lullaby |
| toppan / toona, Cl. | toone, Cl. | much |
| totalu, N | totaru, N | girdle chain |
| totti, N | vaalati, N | bucket |
| tenti, V. N | vayasatti, D.N. | old woman |
| tonta, N | torakku, N | throat |
| tontan, N | vayasan, D.N. | old man |
| tonnuva, Vb. | motantuva, Vb. | to limp |
| tolasi, N | tirta / tolasu, N | basil |
| toona, Cl. | daaraalam, N | plenty |
| toolam, N | aamam, N | handcuff |
| toolu / tokku, N | tokku, N | armpit |
| tumpuva, Vb. | tummuva, Vb, | to sneeze |
| tunta, N | komutu / kavilu, N | cheek |
| tulluva, Vb. | caatuva, Vb. | jump |
| tuulu, N | toppa, N | feather |
| tuusi, N | suuci, N | needle |
| diinam, N | kuruppu, V.N | small pox |
| deesyam, N | deesyam / koopam, N | anger |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| dustu, N | asuuya, N | jealousy |
| dravyam, N | sottu, N | wealth |
| ciyanni, N | ciinkanni, N | crocodile |
| ciiraappu, N | torala, N | colds |
| ceRRappora, N. Phr, | caala, N | hut |
| cekari, N | ceeri, N | coconut fibre |
| cekkam, N | kuntan, N | boy .. |
| cemmiin, N. phr. | koñcan / celli, N / | shrimp |
| | cemmiin, N. phr. | |
| cerampu, Cl. | koRaccu, Cl. | some |
| cerannal / | ceruttalu / akitu | udder |
| ceRunnal, N | | |
| cerappakka | coranna, N | gourd |
| cevitan, D. N | cevitupottan, N. phr. | deaf — he |
| cavittupatavu, N. phr. | kuttukallu, N. phr. | stepping stone |
| cata, N | ceta, N | matted hair; moon |
| cavakkaan, V. N | muRukkaan, V. N | chewing pan |
| caatuva, Vb. | eRiyuva, Vb. | to throw |
| caalu / palla (m), N | virippu, V. N | plane area |
| coRayuva, Vb. | cuRRuva, Vb. | to wind |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| connuva, Vb. cuuti, N | connuva, Vb. kayaru, N | to sprink thin coir |
| cuuntuberalu, N. phr. | appamveral, N. phr. | thumb |
| cuulacci, N | cuulatti, N | prostitute |
| jaati, N juttu / kutumpi, N | teekku, N kutuma, N | teak tuft of hair on shaven head |
| kiiccalu, V.N | eRakkam, V.N | slope |
| kliraankiiri, N / mannatta, N. phr. | kilumpanni, N | cricket |
| keti, N | katikaaram, N | clock |
| ketta, R. P | ciinna, R.P | decayed |
| kerantu, N | kenaru, N | well |
| kappi / kaappi, N | kaappi, N | coffee |
| kattuRumpu, N | kuniyan, N | black ant |
| katoolu, N. Phr. | mantu, N | churning rod |
| kaccattam / koonan N. Phr. | koonaan, N. | loin cloth |
| kakkirikka, N | kakkarikka, N | ribbed gourd |

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|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| kakkuusa, N | taṇṭaasu, N | latrine |
| kani, N | ayiRRala, N.Phr. | mine |
| kanal, N | nerippu, N | burning charcoal |
| kaṇṭibaatilu, N.Phr. | aanavaatilu, N.Phr. | gate - small |
| kaṇṭam, N | vayalu, N | paddy field |
| kaṇṭaamaala, N | kaṇṭamaala, N | goitre |
| karuvan / kariyan, N | vayari, N | chicken pox |
| karpa, N | kaRuva, N | babul |
| kallaasu, N | kataḷaasu, N | paper |
| kavuttu, N | kayuttu, N | neck |
| kayilu, N | kayyalu / karaṇṭi, N | spoon |
| kayippakka, N.Phr. | kayippaṇṇa, N.Phr. | bittergourd |
| kayikkoottu, N.Phr. | paṭanna, N | spade |
| kaatiyan, N | kaavuti, N | barber |
| kaarakkamaram, N | iittappana, N | date palm |
| kaalalu, V. N | ṣardi, V. N | vomitting |
| kaaluva, Vb. | ṣardikkuva, Vb. | to vomit |
| koṭilu, N | cavaṇa, N | pincers |
| kurukkuva / molakkuva, Vb. | molakkuva, Vb. | to sprout |
| kootampam, N | gootampam, N | wheat |
| kuttan, N | muuri, N | bull |
| kuttam, N | kustam, N | leprosy |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| kuccu, N | tutuppu, N | brush |
| kuccuva, Vb. | kuttuva, Vb. | to sting |
| kumilu, N | kuunu, N | mushroom |
| kumman, N | gumman, N | dispepsia |
| kuññikkooyi, N. Phr. | kooyikkutti, N. Phr. | chicken |
| kuuRRu, N | tolla, N | voice |
| kuukkuva, Vb. | kuuvuva, Vb. | to hoot |
| kuumpu, V. N | tuumpu, N | bud |
| kuuna, N | kuumpaaram, N | heap |
| goopuram, N | maaliyappora, N. Phr. | tower |
| gun <u>tu</u> , N | un <u>ta</u> , N | ball |
| gre <u>nt</u> am / pustakam, N | pustakam, N | book |
| miRRam, N | muRRam, N | courtyard |
| miniya <u>annu</u> , Cl. | miniñña <u>annu</u> , Cl. | day before yesterday |
| min <u>na</u> lu, V. N | itiya <u>alu</u> , N. Phr. | lightning |
| minnaam <u>inni</u> , N. Phr. | minnaaminu <u>nnu</u> , N. Phr. | glow worm |
| mi <u>ñ</u> kall <u>atti</u> , N. Phr. | ponma, N | king fisher |
| me <u>r</u> ukkuva, Vb. | en <u>a</u> kkuva, Vb. | to tame |
| me <u>lla</u> , Cl. | pa <u>t</u> ukke, Cl. | slowly |
| ma <u>tt</u> a <u>ñ</u> kum <u>pa</u> lam, N. Phr. | kum <u>pa</u> lam, N. Phr. | cucumber |
| ma <u>cc</u> u, N | pa <u>a</u> kk <u>u</u> , V. N | ceiling |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| maṇṭirīya, N | pullupaaya, N. Phr. | mat made of grass |
| mañña, N | maññal, N | turmeric |
| maññakkaamila, N. Phr. | maññappittam, N. Phr. | jaundice |
| marattavaḷa, N. Phr. | maṇṭavaḷa, N. Phr. | toad |
| marakkottan, N. Phr. | marakkottan, N. Phr. | wood pecker |
| maravikkalu, V. N | marayikkalu, V. N | freezing |
| malaruva, Vb. | viṭaruva, Vb. | to bloom |
| malayavara, N | payaru, N | pea ; beans |
| malsyam, N | miin, N | fish |
| maṣilu, N | maṣilsu, N | muscles |
| mavu / mavvu, N | mayu, N | axe |
| maaccilu / maacci, N | cuulu / maacci, N | broom |
| motala, N | ciiyañni, N. Phr. | crocodile |
| mottam, N | mottam, N / aake, N | total |
| moṭu, N | moṭaṇṭu, V. N | lameness |
| mona, N | nibbu, N | nib |
| mola, N | kaayalu, N | bamboo |
| moolilu, V. N | meettalu, V. N | above |
| muttam, N | umma, N | kiss |
| muRiyattilu, V. N | velaṇṇattilu, V. N | across |
| muṭṭiya, N | cuRRi, N | hammer |
| mutta, N | moṭṭa, N | egg |
| muntuva, Vb. | miṇṭuva, Vb. | to speak |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|
| muuttappan, N. Phr. | valyaccan, N.Phr. | grand father |
| muuttamma, N.Phr. | valiyamma, N. Phr. | grand mother |
| muutiya, V.N | muuti, V.N. | lid |
| <u>nikka</u> R, N | <u>tavusa</u> R, N | trousers |
| <u>niri</u> kkuva, Vb. | <u>vicaari</u> kkuva, Vb. | to suppose |
| <u>nera</u> , V.N. | <u>nara</u> . V.N | greyness |
| <u>nelakka</u> tala, N.Phr. | <u>nelakka</u> tala, N.Phr. | groundnut |
| <u>neer</u> ampooku, N.phr. | <u>tama</u> asa, N | fun |
| <u>neeru</u> , N | satyam / <u>neeru</u> , N | truth |
| <u>neeru</u> , N | <u>covvu</u> , N | straightness |
| <u>namma</u> lu, Pr.N | <u>impa</u> lu, Pr. N. | we(incl.) |
| <u>naani</u> yam, N | <u>naana</u> yam, N | coin |
| <u>naana</u> kkeetu, N.phr. / le <u>jj</u> a, N | <u>ulu</u> ppu, N | shame |
| <u>naala</u> , Cl. | <u>naale</u> , Cl. | tomorrow |
| <u>nona</u> , N | <u>pollu</u> , N | lie |
| <u>nonnu</u> , N | <u>uunu</u> , N | tooth gum |
| <u>nuuy</u> uva, Vb. | <u>nuulu</u> va, Vb. | to creep |

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|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| ṇaravu / ṇara, N | ṇerampu, N | vein |
| ṇennoolu, N | kari, N | plough |
| ṇaalu, V.N. | unnṇalu, V.N | swing |
| resmi, N | utippu, N | ray |
| laantaRu, N | Raantalu, N | lantern |
| laavu, N | nilaavu | moonlight |
| lootti, N | dootti, N | dhoti |
| saanam, N | staanam, N | place; location |
| suupam, N | stuupam, N | pyramid; tower |
| suutraatti / aani, N | arama, N | latch |
| svaatu, N | resam, V. N | taste |
| sipaayi, N | sivaayi, N | peon |
| siitam, N | tanuppu / tanuvu, N | colds |
| siittu, N | resiiti, N | receipt |
| siinam, V. N | kayakku, V. N | fatigue |
| satru, N | virooti, D. N | enemy |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| ' savam, N | cavam, N | dead body |
| ' sonku, N | conku, N | attractiveness, beauty |
| • sookku. N | telakkam. V. N | brightness |
| v / bittunnuva, Vb. | minunnuva, Vb. | to swallow |
| v / biiyaala, N. Phr. | viiyampaala. N. Phr. | fan (made of palm leaf) |
| v / beRappani / ' siitappani. NPhr. | kulukkippani, N. Phr. | ague |
| v / beralu, | veralu, N | finger |
| v / belakku, V. N | motakku, V. N | forbiddance |
| v / belaccinna N. Phr. | moccinna, Phr. | tender coconut |
| v / bellaatti, N. Phr. | v / beppattal, N. Phr. | concubine |
| v / beesaavari N | vicaviri, N | hinge |
| v / beetaanti N | niriisvaran, N | atheist |
| v / bappatam, N | pappatam, N | papad |
| v / batti / kutta. N | kotta, | basket |
| v / bannaan, N | celanti, N | spider |
| v / ballimolavu, N. Phr. | kurumolaku, N. Phr. | pepper |
| v / bayram, N | nelooli, N. Phr. | weeping |
| v / baaluva / v / betakkuva, Vb. | v / betakkuva, Vb. | to sow |

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ERRATA

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| XXI | 15 | success for | successful |
| 27 | 6 | pañnu | paanñu |
| 31 | 3 | tall | tail |
| 31 | 5 | buffallow | buffalo |
| 36 | 15 | asafocitida | asafetida |
| 43 | 14 | uu | u |
| 44 | 24 | A.1.1.5.2 | 1.1.5.2 |
| 44 | 27 | providde | provided |
| 54 | 5 | vayəsm | vayəsu |
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| 54 | 22 | initiallr | initially |
| 57 | 2 | consonauts | consonants |
| 80 | 1 | buadle | bundle |
| 117 | 24 | tuusi | tuusi |
| 144 | 18 | aaccaRu | accaaRu |
| 169 | 18 | -mpp | -mpr |
| 176 | 27 | +N | +N |
| 178 | 18 | pañ-tran-tu | pañ-tran-tu |
| 178 | 21 | ma-nam | ma-nam |
| 178 | 26 | can-tran | can-tran |
| 179 | 34 | no | on |
| 182 | 2 | amvara | amara |
| 182 | 12 | :CCVCCV | VVCCVCCV |
| 182 | 14 | (2-3-1) | (2-1-3) |
| 186 | 13 | ↑ / / and / ↑ / | / ↑ / and / ↓ / |
| 186 | 17 | bañnu↑ | bañnu↓ |
| 188 | 22 | / — / | / ↓ / |
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| 192 | 21 | inio+ | ini+o |
| 202 | 25 | eneing | ending |
| 208 | 24 | > —ccal | OO-ccal |
| 209 | 25 | aay×ka | aay+ka |
| 210 | 8 | offer-nig | offering |

| | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 212 | 5 | -ai | -al |
| 216 | 4 | CVVr | CVVv |
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| 220 | 10 | spilt | spit |
| 244 | 9 | kon | kon |
| 258 | 3 | -tti | -tti |
| 265 | 15, 16, 17 | na | na |
| 269 | 9 | muunn- | muunn- |
| 269 | 13 | mum | muu |
| 269 | 17, 18 | mun- | muun- |
| 269 | 20 | na | na |
| 270 | 2 | naal | naal |
| 278 | 9 | -ta | -ta |
| 285 | 4 | aslaatt-u | aalaatt-u |
| 291 | 26, 27 | a> | a |
| 306 | 6 | shits | shifts |
| 316 | 6 | lamps | lamp |
| 323 | 3 | vayas-n | vayas-u |
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| 420 | 19 | udydnam | yuddam |

